THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1823. Vol. 2...No 8.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Mrs. Basham,

WISHES to form a Class of YOUNG LADIES for Reading only She will devote to them Monday and Thursday evenings of each week, during the winter: but 10 will be received; and these must be over 12 years of age. To commence on the 10th instant. Terms may be known at the school-room, near the corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

Nov. 7 2t

October 17. 1823.

AN Election for Thirteen Directors, to settle the concerns of the Partners and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 17th November next.

By order.

John Scull, Clk.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To draw on the 3d day of January next.

Scheme.

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1 do.	5000 is		5000
2 do.	2663 is		5326
6 do.	1000 is		6000
10 do.	500 is		5000
39 do.	100 is		3900
39 do.	50 is		1950
78 do.	25 is		1950
429 do.	12 is		5148
4446 do.	6 is		26676
5051 Prizes,			$70950
9139 Blanks.			
14190 Tickets.			

Tickets $6 | Halves $3
Quarters 1 50 | Eighths 75

In a great variety of numbers, for sale at

TOWNE'S
Lottery & Exchange-Office,
MARKET-STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Also.—Orders received for Tickets in the BONUMENT, UNIVERSITY, and MARYLAND STATE LOTERIES, now drawing in Baltimore.

Splendid Capital Prizes remaining in the wheels, and which must shortly be drawn, viz:

$100,000—$20,000—$20,000

20 000——10,000——10 000——10,100—— 9,000 13,000—4 prizes of 5000, and a large number of less magnitude, such as $4000, 3000, 2000 1000, 500, &c. &c. &c.

☞Ticket No. 10,225, which came up a prize of $130, on the 7th day's drawing of the Monument Lottery, was sold at Towne's Office, Pittsburgh. Orders from a distance, will receive personal and prompt attention.

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HENRY W. LEWIS,
Attorney at Law,

Residing in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

OFFERS his services to non-resident owners of Land in the Counties of Mercer, Butler, Crawford, Erie and Venango, as a General Agent. Punctual and faithful attention will be given to the interests of those gentlemen who may entrust him with their business.

References:
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MORGAN NEVILLE, ESQ.
JOHN M'DONALD, ESQ. } Pittsburgh.
GEO. POE, JUN. ESQ.
MR. HENRY HOLDSHIP,

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CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against certain attempts to violate the patent right of the VERTICAL SPINNER, particularly, by a machine lately put in operation by Copeland & Poole. I shall deem every person using or vending their machines, to be violaters of my right, and shall accordingly seek redress by legal process.

Henry Beares.

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WE certify that we have examined the VERTICAL SPINNER of Henry Beares and also the spinning machine of Copeland & Poole, and are of opinion that the machine of Copeland & Poole is in its principles and operation the same as the one of the Vertical Spinner, and in its construction it is but a change only in the form and proportion of the same.

NATHAN SWEETLAND,
ISAAC CARY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1823.—tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Gilbert Patterson & J. H. Landin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Landin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ.
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

I wish to Lease,
TWELVE BUILDING LOTS,

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accommodating.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Two Farms in Allegheny County,

Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Henry Holdship.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22—tf

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
A. WAY & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Store,
In Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
European, India and Domestic DRY GOODS,
VIZ:

FOREIGN and domestic superfine black, blue, and double milled drab cloths and cassimeres.
Fine and common do. do do
Black, blue, brown, olive and drab pelisse cloths
Blue and mixed fine and superfine cassinetts.
A large assorment of imported and American red, yellow, white, brown, blue and scarlet spotted and plain flannels.
4-4, 7-8 and 3-4 bleached and brown domestic sheetings and shirtings.
4-4 domestic indigo checks, bed-tickings, plaids and stripes.
Coverlets, sacking bottoms and cords.
Silk and cotton flag and bandanna handkerchiefs
4-4 black silk, and fancy bird-eye do.
Levantine crape, and merino shawls.
Plain and bordered Waterloo do.
Chintz shawls, and Madrass and pocket hdkfs.
Women's black and slate colored worsted hose.
Lamb's wool, worsted and silk half hose.
Calicoes, London prints, and dark ginghams.
Silk, kid, York tan, buckskin and beaver gloves.
Black and colored Canton and Nankin crapes.
7-4 to 11-4 rose, and 3 and 4 point blankets.
No. 3½ to 6 pins in packs, and mixed pound pins
Orrell's white cotton balls, and Uxbridge thread
Holt's wire cotton, and Clark's spool flos.
Black, blue and assorted Italian silks and twists.
Irish linens, lawns, and linen cambrics.
Black and brown linens, and colored muslins.
Tamboured, loom-sewed, & plain book & leno do.
do. do. mull and jaconet, do
Striped and plain 4-4 and 6-4 cambric do.
Inserting muslins, book hdkfs and ruffles.
Valencia, silk, Florentine & swanskin vestings
Gros de Naples, Levantines, Florences, & Sashaws
Rich figured satin and Lithographic ribbons.
Polished steel and gilt waist buckles.

Ingrain Venetian and Stair CARPETING.

COTTON YARN, assorted, from No. 5 to 10.
Best German BOLTING CLOTHS
Women and Children's Leather and Morocco SHOES.
Leghorn and Straw BONNETS.
MACHINE CARDS, by the set or sheet.
WOOL CARDS.
QUEENSWARE, in Crates.
Ten riff & Harmonic *WINES*.
RAISINS, by the Box
LINSEED OIL, By the Barrel
English Blister & Crowley STEEL, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, October 31—3t

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either articles.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf

For Sale.

A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted to sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
To draw on the 3d day of January next.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1 do.	5000 is		5000
2 do.	2663 is		5326
6 do.	1000 is		6000
10 do.	500 is		5000
39 do.	100 is		3900
39 do.	50 is		1950
78 do.	25 is		1950
429 do.	12 is		5148
4446 do.	6 is		26676
5051 Prizes,			$70950
9139 Blanks.			
14190 Tickets.			

Present Price of Tickets $6.

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

October 24—tf.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally that R. PATTERSON & LANDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Landin." tf.

Furniture
WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has opened a Furniture Warehouse, next door to his Auction and Commission Store, where he is ready to receive all kinds of

New and Second handed Furniture,

Either for public or private sale. His first Furniture Sale will take place on

Friday, the 19th instant

And afterwards on the first and third Friday in every month.

I Lyon, Auctioneer.

Louisville, Sept. 16 [Oct 3.]—6t.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6.

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

tf

TO HATTERS.

H. Bonnet.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, and will sell, as low as possible,

First quality BEAVER SKINS,
" " MUSKRAT do.
" " BEAR do.
AND
PIG LEAD.

Pittsburgh, October 31—3t.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COTTONADES, RIFLE POWERS, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood-street, 3d door from Fifth street, Jan. 9, 1823. 3tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

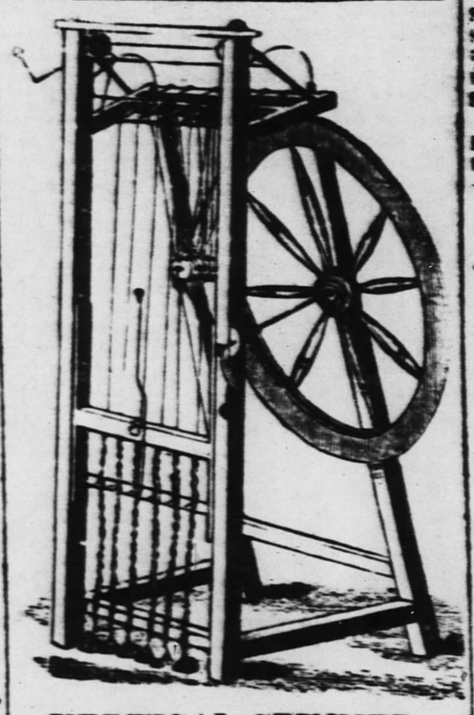
95 *PACKAGES*
MEN'S, LADIES', BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS & SHOES.

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of every description, adapted to the present and approaching season.

ALSO

Fifty Dozen
MOROCCO SKINS,
Consisting of
Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
By
John Albree,
South-West Corner of Market-St. & Diamond.
Aug. 22.—eotf.



VERTICAL SPINNER.

HENRY BEARES

Has purchased the right for making and selling

Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner.

THE plan and operation of this machine are as follows:—The spindles are placed on the top of four small posts about five feet in height; a small brake or gripe holding the rolls and running in grooves in the front posts, is after the rolls are attached to the spindles drawn down by the left hand, turning the wheel at the same time with the right hand; this brake is counterbalanced by weights and pullies, and being on a poise returns with speed and accuracy to its first position after the thread is twisted; the principle considered to be new in its application, is, suspending the rolls from the spindles—when the brake opens and drops, they are clear from any obstruction, and will be found at the shutting of the brake exactly as they were at first.

It will be seen that the machines can be made and sold exceedingly low; and it cannot be doubted, that the simplicity of the construction will make them easy to be understood and used in families; the plan is calculated to spin with great despatch; those inclined to ascertain this fact, and to examine the goodness of the yarn, may have an opportunity by calling at the house of the subscriber, where a machine may be seen in operation. The plan may be enlarged to any reasonable number of spindles.

Henry Beares,
Corner of Third and Smithfield st's Pittsburgh.

North Providence, R I. Oct 20 1821

WE, the subscribers, having seen a small machine for spinning wool in families, for which letters patent have recently been obtained, by John Brown, of Providence, denominated THE VERTICAL SPINNER, hereby certify, that we believe this machine is calculated to answer a valuable purpose; it is simple in its construction; in our opinion it will be perfectly easy for new beginners to perform on this machine; we therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to public patronage.

SAMUEL SLATER.
DAVID WILKINSON,
BENJ. S. WALCOTT.

Pittsburgh (Penn.) Sept. 30, 1823.

The Patent for the machine above alluded to, has been purchased by Henry Beares, of Pittsburgh, and having seen it in operation, we perfectly concur in the sentiments and recommendations contained in the above certificate.

JAMES ARTHURS.
ANDREW MURPHY,
GEO COCHRAN.

Oct. 17, 1823.—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill
Sept. 19, 1823. 6tpaMII

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Duburry,
IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A General Assortment of
India, European and Domestic GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lustre, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Italia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Satin Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins
Irish Linens.
Chintzes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno
do. do do do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Rocking Bays
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Salad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823—1y.

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

Mrs Dougherty,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she has made preparations for the reception of BOARDERS and LODGERS, at her residence in FIRST STREET, near to Grant street, and nearly opposite Mr. John B Gray's. The utmost attention shall be paid, and every exertion used to afford comfortable and convenient accommodations. The terms will be moderate.

Reference may be had to either of the following gentlemen—

REV. MR. BLACK,
WALTER FORWARD, ESQ.
COL. JOHN RAMSAY,

Pittsburgh, October 31—3t.

Strayed Heifers.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, 6 miles from Pittsburgh, about the middle of May last.

Two Dark Red Heifers,
—each marked with a crop off the right ear—no other marks recollected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away.

James Conner.

Nov. 7, 1823.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At Spinning Mill

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf

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4-4, 7-8 and 3-4 bleached and brown domestic sheetings and shirtings.
4-4 domestic indigo checks, bed-tickings, plaids and stripes.
Coverlets, sacking bottoms and cords.
Silk and cotton flag and bandanna handkerchiefs
4-4 black silk, and fancy bird-eye do.
Levantine crape, and merino shawls.
Plain and bordered Waterloo do.
Chintz shawls, and Madrass and pocket hdkfs.
Women's black and slate colored worsted hose.
Lamb's wool, worsted and silk half hose.
Calicoes, London prints, and dark ginghams.
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Black and colored Canton and Nankin crapes.
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No. 3½ to 6 pins in packs, and mixed pound pins
Orrell's white cotton balls, and Uxbridge thread
Holt's wire cotton, and Clark's spool floss.
Black, blue and assorted Italian silks and twists
Irish linens, lawns, and linen cambrics.
Black and brown linens, and colored muslins.
Tamboured, loom-sewed, & plain book & leno do.
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Striped and plain 4-4 and 6-4 cambric do.
Inserting muslins, book hdkfs and ruffles.
Valencia, silk, Florentine & swanskin vestings
Gros de Naples, Levantines, Florences, & Seashaws
Rich figured satin and Lithographic ribbons.
Polished steel and gilt waist buckles.

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Best German BOLTING CLOTHS
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Leghorn and Straw BONNETS.
MACHINE CARDS, by the set or sheet.
WOOL CARDS.
QUEENSWARE, in Crates.
Tenriff & Harmonie *WINES.*
RAISINS, by the Box
LINSEED OIL, By the Barrel

English Blister & Crowley
STEEL, &c. &c.

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Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
July 11. tf

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AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf

For Sale.

A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
December 13.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
To draw on the 3d day of January next.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	do.	5000 is	5000
2	do.	2663 is	5326
6	do.	1000 is	6000
10	do.	500 is	5000
39	do.	100 is	3900
39	do.	50 is	1950
78	do.	25 is	1950
429	do.	12 is	5148
4446	do.	6 is	26676
5051	Prizes,		$70950
9139	Blanks.		
14190	Tickets.		

Present Price of Tickets $6.

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.
October 24—tf.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
Assignees

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

Furniture
WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has opened a Furniture Warehouse, next door to his Auction and Commission Store, where he is ready to receive all kinds of

New and Second handed Furniture,

Either for public or private sale. His first Furniture Sale will take place on

Friday, the 19th instant

And afterwards on the first and third Friday in every month.

I Lyon, Auctioneer.

Louisville, Sept. 16 [Oct 3.]—6t.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Jumata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

TO HATTERS.

H. Bonnet.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, and will sell, as low as possible,

First quality BEAVER SKINS,
" " MUSKRAT do.
" " BEAR do.
AND
PIG LEAD.

Pittsburgh, October 31—3t.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

95 *PACKAGES*

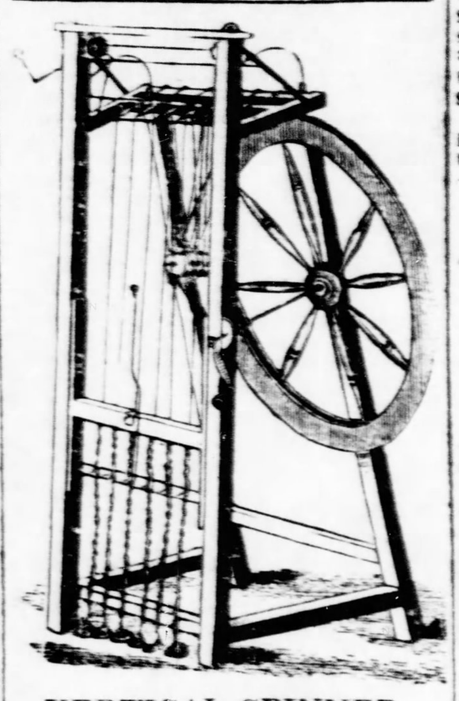
MEN'S, LADIES', BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS & SHOES.

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of every description, adapted to the present and approaching season.

ALSO

Fifty Dozen
MOROCCO SKINS,
Consisting of
Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
By
John Albree,
South-West Corner of Market-St. & Diamond.
Aug. 22.—eotf.



VERTICAL SPINNER.

HENRY BEARES

Has purchased the right for making and selling
Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner.

THE plan and operation of this machine are as follows:—The spindles are placed on the top of four small posts a-out five feet in height; a small brake or gripe holding the rolls and running in grooves in the front posts, is, after the rolls are attached to the spindles drawn down by the left hand, turning the wheel at the same time with the right hand; this brake is counterbalanced by weights and pullies, and being on a poise returns with speed and accuracy to its first position after the thread is twisted; the principle considered to be new in its application, is, suspending the rolls from the spindles—when the brake opens and drops, they are clear from any obstruction, and will be found at the shutting of the brake exactly as they were at first.

It will be seen that the machines can be made and sold exceedingly low; and it cannot be doubted, that the simplicity of the construction will make them easy to be understood and used in families; the plan is calculated to spin with great despatch; those inclined to ascertain this fact, and to examine the goodness of the yarn, may have an opportunity by calling at the house of the subscriber, where a machine may be seen in operation. The plan may be enlarged to any reasonable number of spindles.

Henry Beares,
Corner of Third and Smithfield st's Pittsburgh.

North Providence, R. I. Oct 20 1821

WE, the subscribers, having seen a small machine for spinning wool in families, for which letters patent have recently been obtained, by John Brown, of Providence, denominated THE VERTICAL SPINNER, hereby certify, that we believe this machine is calculated to answer a valuable purpose; it is simple in its construction; in our opinion it will be perfectly easy for new beginners to perform on this machine; we therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to public patronage.

SAMUEL SLATER,
DAVID WILKINSON,
BENJ. S. WALCOTT.

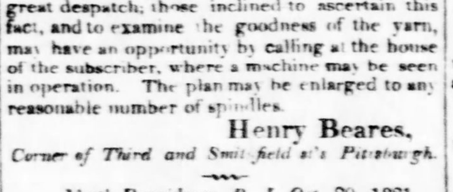
Pittsburgh (Penn.) Sept. 30, 1823.

The Patent for the machine above alluded to, has been purchased by Henry Beares, of Pittsburgh, and having seen it in operation, we perfectly concur in the sentiments and recommendations contained in the above certificate.

JAMES ARTHURS,
ANDREW MURPHY,
GEO COCHRAN.

Oct. 17, 1823.—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH.

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill
October 12. tf yaM11

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Duburry,
IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, two doors from Fourth,
A General Assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins Florences and Sarcenets
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zha, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Satin Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Sarcenets, Sensiaws and Pungees, different colors
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins
Irish Linens.
Chintzes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno
do. do do do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Rocking Baize
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Salad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823—1y.

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.
September 5, 1823—tf

Mrs Dougherty,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she has made preparations for the reception of BOARDERS and LODGERS, at her residence in FIRST STREET, near to Grant street, and nearly opposite Mr. John B. Gray's. The utmost attention shall be paid, and every exertion used to afford comfortable and convenient accommodations. The terms will be moderate.

Reference may be had to either of the following gentlemen—
REV. MR. BLACK,
WALTER FORWARD ESQ.
COL. JOHN RAMSAY,
Pittsburgh, October 31—3t.

Stray Heifers.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in St Clair township, Allegheny county, 9 miles from Pittsburgh, about the middle of May last,

Two Dark Red Heifers,
—each marked with a crop off the right ear—no other marks recollected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away.

James Conner.

Nov. 7, 1823.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works
Sept. 19, 1823.—tf

166

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1823.

AT A MEETING

Of a number of persons friendly to the establishing of a Public Burying Ground, agreeable to a regulation described in a subscription paper now in circulation in this city, held at the house of Isaac Carey, Fifth-street, on Thursday the 6th of November, 1823,

The following persons were appointed committees to obtain subscriptions, within the districts to which their names are attached.

South of Second-street, and east of Liberty-street—Wm. H. Hart and Adrew Fleming.

North of Second, south of Fourth, and east of Liberty—Alexander Miller, James Scott.

North of Fourth, south of Fifth, east of Liberty street—James Fulton, George G. Wright.

North of Fifth, east of Liberty—Robert Glass, Samuel Frew.

North west of Liberty-street—Joseph Barclay, E. J. Roberts, John Park, Samuel Brison.

Bayardstown—Jeremiah Linton, Richard Sanderson, John Gibb.

The committees are to appoint their own time, so as to make report on Monday evening, the 24th inst. to A. Miller and J. Scott, Scotch-Hill.

Nov. 7, 1823.

Political.

The subjoined article headed "The Book," cannot fail to excite some interest. Ex-President Adams, we believe, long since forfeited the confidence of the old federal party; and a great majority of those now designated by that political epithet, never approved of his administration.—His correspondence with Mr. Cunningham, and his efforts therein developed to regain the popularity he had lost, is neither creditable to his head nor heart.—That the exposure of these letters will operate against the pretensions of John Q. Adams for the Presidency, is as certain as that illiberality, intolerance and hypocrisy, exist among men. Mr. Adams would not be our choice for President, but we accord in opinion with the Portsmouth Journal, that "he ought to stand or fall by his own merits."

Chambersburgh Repository.

THE BOOK.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

A little volume has been published in Boston which has attracted in no small degree the public attention. It contains the private and confidential correspondence of John Adams, late President of the United States, with William Cunningham, of Fitchburgh; a gentleman who was distantly connected with his family, and who died a short time ago. The person who has thus violated the confidence of private friendship in giving these letters to the world, is the son of Mr Cunningham, who has put his name over the title page, at once to prove the authenticity of the letters, and to proclaim his own and his father's shame. It is difficult to express in adequate language the opinion which ought to be entertained of such conduct. If the publication were made for party purposes, as is plainly enough confessed in the preface, it will assuredly recoil upon its author. There is good sense and good feeling enough in New England to produce a powerful reaction in favor of any man assailed by treachery. We do not use too strong language, as the letters themselves will show.—On the 15th Jan. 1810, Mr. Cunningham (the Father) wrote to President Adams, requesting his permission to make public a part of these letters, and intimating that if he heard nothing from him he should construe his silence as consent.—On the very next day Mr. Adams replies:

"*The correspondence and conversation which have passed between us have been under the confidential seal of secrecy and friendship.—Any violation of it will be a breach of honor and of plighted faith.* I shall never release you from it if it were in my power; *but it is not. After all the permission that I could give you*, conscience ought to restrain you. *I could as well release you from your obligations of obedience to the Decalogue.*"

The son finds this letter, as well as the whole series, among his father's papers, and unblushingly publishes them to the world!

Nor is this all. These communications from President Adams, "made under the confidential seal of secrecy and friendship," were not voluntarily made, but were solicited again and again by Mr. Cunningham—literally wormed out—by importunity and the most abject flattery. If any regard were had to the memory of the deceased Mr. Cunningham, his part, at least, of the correspondence, should have been suppressed.

But the letters are published, however improperly; and no doubt has been suggested of their authenticity; our readers will feel a natural curiosity to know what they contain. We shall give a brief analysis of them, without stopping to express our own opinion. They contain, after all, very little that was not previously known. The character of President Adams is well understood, and will probably be but little affected by the publication of the present volume.

The first eight letters were written between the 28th of November, 1803, and the 15th of March, 1804. The series begins abruptly, and the first letter refers to a previous one that is not published. In the 3d letter Mr. Cunningham informs Mr. Adams that he has been for some time collecting materials for a full view of the character and conduct of Mr. Jefferson, and he requests Mr. Adams to communicate to him such facts as might lie within his knowledge.—Mr. Adams replies that he knows very little of Mr Jefferson; that his personal interviews with him had never been frequent, and that their letters possessed no great interest. He adds, however,

"*There are some [anecdotes in his memory] known only to him and me; but they would not be believed, or at least would be said to be not believed, and would be imputed to envy, revenge, or vanity.*"

He then expresses in strong language his sense of the faults of Mr. Jefferson, and his fears for their effect upon the prosperity of the country.

In the sixth letter he remarks, that

"*If a family which has been high in office and splendid in wealth, falls into decay from profligacy, folly, vice, or misfortune, they generally turn democrats, and court the lowest of the people with an ardor, an art, a skill, and consequently with a success, which no vulgar democrats can attain.*

And he refers for examples to the Winthrops, in Massachusetts, the Livingstons, in New York, and the Madisons, in Virginia.

From the 9th letter, which is dated March 15, 1804, there is an interval of four years and a half, in which the correspondence appears to have been suspended, as the answer is dated September 19, 1808. In this letter, which is from Mr. Cunningham, after some remarks upon the state of public feeling produced by the embargo, the writer requests Mr. Adams to favor him with his opinion of that measure, promising to receive it as strictly confidential. He at the same time alludes to a report which was current at that time, that Mr. Adams "was on the side of the Executive through the whole of his administration."

Mr. Adams, in reply, repels with warmth the suspicion that he coincided entirely with Mr. Jefferson. He enumerates several measures which he considers in the highest degree impolitic and ruinous; but he admits that he has not joined in the clamor against the purchase of Louisiana, nor against the embargo. The conduct of both parties has been, in his opinion, intolerant and unprincipled.

"*I have so little confidence [he adds] in the wisdom, prudence or virtue of either party, that I should be nearly as willing that one should be absolute and unchecked as the other.*"

In the eleventh letter, Mr. Cunningham informs Mr. Adams that he has been publishing in the Palladium a series of political essays, in the last of which he had proposed John Quincey Adams as the Federal candidate for the Presidency, at the next election; but that this number had been suppressed by the editors. He then requests Mr. Adams to inform him of the true cause of the dismission of Col. Pickering from the office of Secretary of State. In reply, Mr Adams enumerated several reasons arising from the character and political opinions of Mr. Pickering, whom he describes as a "devoted idolator of Hamilton." "But I am not yet," he adds, "to reveal the whole mystery. What I have said is to remain in your own breast."

The answer of Mr. Cunningham is too remarkable to be omitted,

"*I am deeply sensible of your kindness in making me acquainted with many of the reasons for the dismission of Mr. Pickering.* What you have disclosed shall be inviolably kept. *If by the expression "but I am not yet to reveal the whole mystery," I am to understand your fixed resolution to make at present no further development, I beg that I may not be suspected of attempting to change it, so as even entertaining a curiosity to know its reasons. I will only* entreat to be initiated *into the whole mystery when you may deem it to be proper. But if the disclosure is too interesting to be made but* on engagement of fidelity made with more than common solemnity, *you may, dear sir, consider such an engagement as conditional to a further communication.*"

On this engagement, President Adams enters more at large into the character of Col. Pickering, whom he admits to be "a good Son, Husband, Father, Grandfather, Brother, Uncle and Cousin." But not fit to be *his* Secretary of state. The subject is renewed in the seventh letter, in which the President relates an anecdote of a retort he made upon Mr. Pickering's father, who was examined as a witness in court, some fifty years ago, which he supposes Mr. Pickering knew at the time and has never forgiven.

The succeeding letters to the thirty-second contain observations upon the state of parties and upon several individuals who were then in public life; but nothing that particularly deserves notice. The thirty-second letter is merely a note from Mr. Adams, enclosing five sheets, which contained the full disclosure respecting Mr. Pickering, and which he requests to have returned as soon as read. The thirty-fourth letter contains nearly the same account of the peace made with France in 1800, as the President afterwards published in the Boston Patriot. In the thirty eighth letter, Mr. Adams speaks of the essays which he had commenced in the Boston Patriot, and requests his correspondent to inform him what is thought of them and whether he has in any thing exposed himself and wherein. Mr. Cunningham in his answer, objects to the epithet *little*, which Mr. Adams had used in derision, when speaking of Hamilton; and requests an explanation of some apparent inconsistencies between certain facts and opinions published in the Patriot, and his former opinions expressed in private letters or in conversation. For instance, Mr. Adams in the Patriot bestows unqualified praise upon Mr. Jefferson, which he supports by referring to "his intimate friendship with him for five and twenty years," while in his letter to Mr. Cunningham he asserts that he knew but little about him, and never had such intercourse with him. The subject is pursued by Mr. Cunningham in four subsequent letters, in which he urges with freedom his objection to the manner in which Hamilton is always treated in the essays in the Patriot. The answer to these remarks was the forty-fifth letter in the series, but was returned to Mr. Adams by his express direction. From the allusion to it in Mr. Cunningham's reply, to have contained certain anecdotes of Hamilton, as well as Mr. Adams' opinion of his character, which he thought so bad that

"*The panegyric orations of Ames and Otis, and the funeral made by the Bankers at Boston for him, exceeded in atrocity and impiety, the King's brothel of Belview, and the Adonian temple of Madam DeBarry.*"

The forty-seventh letter, which appears to have been on the character of Hamilton, was returned to Mr. Adams by his express injunctions.

The subsequent letters to the fifty-seventh, contains a further discussion of the merits of Hamilton, whom Mr. Cunningham at length give up, though reluctantly—an inquiry into the existence and extent of British influence in the United States, and some particulars respecting the negotiations in Holland while Mr. Adams was minister there. In the fifty-seventh, Mr Adams says,

"*The inconsistencies you mention are merely imaginary, as might be shown; but our opinions differ so widely and upon so many points, that the discussion would require more time than I can possibly spare.*"

Mr. Cunningham still pursuing him with a request to explain his apparent inconsistencies and intimating a wish to make public a part of the correspondence, received the answer which we have already quoted, forbidding the publication in the strongest language. This is the last letter from Mr. Adams. The two short letters from Mr. Cunningham are added; one in Jan 1810, and the other in Jan. 1812. In the last he complains of having been cruelly and unjustly treated by Mr. Adams, and intimates that though he had him in his power, he had been very sparing of retaliation.

It has been stated, we know not upon what authority, that these letters were some years ago, offered to two distinguished Federalists at Boston, who as soon as they understood that they were confidential letters, rejected them with indignation and refused even to look at them. They are now published to produce an impression unfavorable to John Quincy Adams, "a scion of the old stock," as he is called in the preface. We trust there is descernment enough in this community to let John Quincy Adams stand or fall by his own merits. It is not our doctrine that when *the Father's have eaten sour grapes the children's teeth are set on edge.*

A National Convention.—A writer in the Baltimore Patriot, under the signature of *Patrick Henry*, recommends that a Grand National Convention be held in the city of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, in the month of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for the office of President of the United States. The project is not new, nor do we believe it can be accomplished, on account of the want of funds. The plan, we doubt not, would be a popular one, if the expenses could be defrayed upon any other principle than the one suggested by *Patrick Henry*—to wit—each member of the convention defraying his own expenses. This is too much after the fashion of the British parliament, to meet the sanction of the American people.

Petersburgh Repub.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Packet ship Canada, Capt Macy, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th of September, having been detained from the 16th, by adverse winds.

We are furnished with regular files to the 16th, and part of those to the last dates, including a Liverpool paper of the 27th of September. They announce some operations of the French army, the most important of which is the capture of Pampeluna, with the whole garrison, consisting of about 6000 troops, including militia, who were marched for France. Some other movements of minor importance will be found in the following details.

It is stated in the Paris papers of the 20th, that the 12,000 men under Marshal Lauriston, after leaving a garrison at Pampeluna, proceeded immediately for Lower Catalonia, and that the fall of Rosas and Lerida would be the immediate result.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES—BULLETIN.

Count Molitor, commander of the 2d corps, reports to His R. H. that having ordered Gen Bonnemains, who was at Baga, to advance towards Malaga by Almeira and the sea-coast, while Gen Loverdo marched directly against Riego, who, leaving Zayas, occupied Malaga; this double operation has had the happiest result. Gen. B. arrived at Gador, Aug. 26 and there found Brigadier Guentulien, who commanded a corps of Riego's troops, and had refused to obey the commands of Ballasteros to make his submission, and had harrassed our lines in endeavoring to unite with the garrison of Carthagena. He sent a flag of truce to Gen. B. who, however, would not consent to any other terms than absolute submission, and the corps, consisting of 700, including 190 officers, were made prisoners of war, and Almeira was occupied on the 27th; several pieces of cannon, and ammunition of all kinds were found here. Another corps, under Maj. Gen. Levasseur, attacked Uggar, which soon surrendered, and 400 men were there made prisoners. The other troops of the line in the neighborhood voluntarily submitted and were directed with the other prisoners to Grenada

Gen B. having left a garrison of Spanish Royalists in Almeira, continued his march, and arrived at Motriel on the 4th. Riego had left it in the night, with 2500 men; about 140 of his men who remained were made prisoners with Gen. Porras and his staff; a regiment of 250 men, which took the direction of Velez Malaga, were also taken. On quitting Malaga, Riego sent away an armed vessel and ten large boats laden with hostages and the money he had levied in the country. Gen. Loverdo sent two gun boats, which overtook and brought back the armed vessel and eight of the boats. Riego, who took the direction of Velez Malaga with the hope of reaching Carthagena, was forced to throw himself into the mountains. Measures are taken to pursue him there."

SURRENDER OF PAMPELUNA.

We are without the official particulars of the attack by Marshal Lauriston upon this place. It appears that the operations commenced on the 3d of Sept. and the date of the capitulation is the 17th A private letter from the French camp, dated the 17th, says. "After the affair of the 3d, our troops had, by a desperate attack, taken possession of the advance posts and suburbs of Pampeluna The trench had been opened, and the bombs which were thrown into the town frequently set it on fire, but the flames were promptly extinguished, and the town, as well as the citadel, answered our cannonade in such a manner as made it presumable that the enemy would hold out long; but during the night, from the 15th to the 16th, the Angouleme battery made a breach, and its fire was so well sustained and directed, that it silenced the batteries of the citadel. On the other hand, our bombs set fire to the town, about six o'clock in the morning, and it continued burning until noon. The fire did not cease through the entire day. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the citadel hoisted a white flag, and finally, at six in the evening, the same banner was floating both in the town and citadel; the garrison sent out a flag of truce, and shortly afterwards surrendered prisoners of war. We fired 5000 cannon shots on the 16th instant."

The place was commanded by M Raymard Salvador, commander of the province. By the terms of the capitulation, he, with the whole garrison, including militia, were made prisoners of war, to be conducted to France, under a French escort, and accommodated with means of conveyance for themselves and families during the march to return on leave being given by the French government. The arms of the garrison to be deposited in the citadel; the wounded of the garrison to be maintained by the French army.

3000 of the above prisoners arrived at St Jean Pied-de-Port on the 21st, on their way to France.

Despatch from Baron Rottemburg.

"*Perpignan, Sept. 17.*—A column of the enemy, some thousands strong, which left Barcelona, had arrived at Olat, and threatened our forces blockading Figueras and La Seo; I immediately ordered Viscount d'Arnault, who was in observation at Perthus, with a moveable column, to march and meet the General Baron de Damas, and either to support his movements, if he could come up with the enemy, or to form a junction with the troops of the blockade of Figueras, to prevent the raising thereof. Gen d'Arnault had executed my orders, when he learned that the enemy's column had been routed by Gen. Baron de Damas, after a very brisk affair, which took place on the 15th, at Llado, in consequence of which, on the 16th, 2000 men laid down their arms at Llan.

"This result is the more brilliant, because Gen. de Damas had with him only 1600 men, composed of detachments of different corps; and it is of more advantage, inasmuch as it will materially weaken the moral of the defendors of the fort. This is the second reinforce-

ment of which it has been deprived. Gen. de Damas informs me that he will march the Divisions Bonnemains and Loverdo, in consequence of which he has taken to Perpignan, in conjunction, he has taken to Perpignan, in consequence of which he has taken to Perpignan, in consequence of about 700 men each. The feeble-ness of my garrison will not allow of my furnishing escorts for them beyond Narbonne."

PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

Madrid, Sept. 17.—The following is the intelligence from Cabra, (Grenada) dated the 11th instant:

"Since the 24th of August, the troops of the corps of Ballasteros have been cantoned here, and at Montilla, Lucena, and Priego.—Guided by the hope of gaining them back to the revolutionary cause, Riego, after having abandoned Malaga to the French, advanced in the direction of our cantonments, with from 3,000 to 4,000 infantry, and from 7 to 800 cavalry. Yesterday, about 9 in the morning, he showed himself at Priego, in front of Ballasteros, who occupied a defensive position along the Grenada road, while the division of Gen. Balanzat occupied the right of Priego.

"Immediately a discharge of artillery commenced, and Riego demanded a parley; Ballasteros agreed to an interview, and stipulated that the troops on both sides should keep their positions. Every thing appeared arranged, when the escort of Riego suddenly fell upon that of Ballasteros, disarmed it, and kept the General prisoner in the house which he occupied at Priego in common with Riego. Informed of this treason, Gen. Balanzat harrangued his troops, and prepared to act against the forces of Riego. He sent an order to the Commissary who was at Cabara, to despatch to Ignagar the necessary rations for his division. The corps which was here has proceeded towards the same point, and we expect news of an action.

"*Postscript.*—Just at the most critical moment the French commanded by Gen. Bonnemains, suddenly appeared They rushed with their ordinary impetuosity upon the corps of of Riego, and put it completely to the rout—This revolutionary Chief is closely pursued."

The Empecinado, whose corps is reduced to 300 men, had the temerity to summon Placentia on the 10th inst. He demanded a contribution of 60 000 reals, upon pain of reducing the city to ashes. The only answer returned by the commandant was to march out and face him, when this Chief of brigands shamefully took to flight.

General Sempere having transported his head quarters to Elche, made, on the 5th, a reconnoisance of the place of Alicant. He had a skirmish with the advanced guard of a constitutional corps of 3000 men, 900 horse and 2 pieces of cannon.

Gen. Bourk is expected here to take the place of the Duke of Reggio. The French Minister to the Regency has set out for St Mary's.

The Liverpool Mercury says, the accounts from Greece are of a mixed, but upon the whole of a favorable nature On the one hand it is stated that Seraskier Mahomet Pacha had entered Livadia with his army, and was advancing towards Corinth; and on the other, that accounts have been received confirmatory of the defeat of the division of the army of the Pacha of Scuari, near Agrapha. It is also stated that in the late fire at Constantinople, the magazines near the arsenal were destroyed, and that continual apprehensions were entertained of fresh excesses from the fanatical musselmans who were enraged at the disastrous course of public events.

The typhus fever is spreading in several districts in Ireland. In Athlore, and in the province of Ulster, many are confined and sickening every day

On the 9th of September a party of Whiteboys murdered the family of Mr. Thomas Franks, at his nagoornean Ireland. The family consisted of Thomas Franks, his wife and his son, and Mr. Henry Franks, five persons

The London Courier of Sept. 11, observes, "The Russian government has abandoned the ridiculous pretensions it set forth respecting the boundaries upon the shores of the Pacific, and by which it was proposed to turn that Ocean into a Lake, subject to the power of the Autocrat."

From the latest Vienna accounts it would appear from certain movements, another Congress of the crowned heads is shortly to be convened at Milan, to discuss the mode of government that they will cause to be adopted in Spain and Portugal

Mina is stated to be shut up in Barcelona, which is a prey to anarchy, he having lost his energy and health.

Extract from Havre, Sept. 25.

"Cadiz still holds out, and if it can stand a few weeks longer, may do so all the winter. Riego who had undertaken a very masterly enterprize, and in a few hours more would probably have succeeded, was attacked, defeated, and afterwards taken prisoner. This is a great loss to the cause he defended. Quiroga, it is said, has reached Cadiz from Gibraltar. Mina is in bad health. The cause has been looking desperate for a long time past; but when the French government have succeeded, I do not think that much will be gained. The country cannot remain quiet long, under the rule of the party supported by France It is difficult to restrain them now; they wish to go much further than the duke commanding them is disposed to countenance."

THE TROCADERA

Is on a narrow point or tongue, directly facing the fortress of Puntales, and the French have gained nothing in taking it; for Soult had it the whole period of the last war, and from this point he threw shells into Cadiz without effect. On the land side there can be no approach to Cadiz—the walls, battlements, and cannon are too powerful, and if properly defended, the French can never take it. If they make the attack with ships in the Bay, they have to contend with some dangerous reefs, called the Cochinos and Friales, together with a frowning range of cannon. There cannot be less than fifteen hundred pieces of cannon in the defences of Cadiz, and the French cannot extend the blockade to any length of time.

National Adv.

Jamaica.—The wild hog, the rat and the mouse, are the only wild quadrupeds in Jamaica. In no country is there a creature so destructive of property as a rat is in Jamaica; their ravages are inconceivable. One year with another, it is supposed they destroy at least about a twentieth part of the sugar canes throughout the island, amounting to little short of 200,000l. currency per annum. The sugar cane is their favorite food, but they also prey upon the Indian corn, on all the fruits that are accessible to them, and on many of the roots. Some idea will be formed of the immense swarms of those destructive animals that infest this island, from the fact, that on a single plantation thirty thousand were destroyed in one year.

Traps of various kinds are set to catch them; poison is resorted to, and terriers, and sometimes ferrets, are employed to explore their haunts and root them out; still however their numbers remain undiminished, as far at least as can be judged by the ravages they commit. They are of a much larger size than the European rat, especially that kind of them called by the negroes rackoons. On the experiment being tried of putting one of these and a cat together, the latter declined attacking it.

COAL.—The annual consumption of Mineral Coal in England, Scotland and Wales, has been estimated at about twenty-four millions of tons, a waste, which it might be supposed, would soon exhaust the coal mines of Great Britain But from a calculation made by Dr. Thomson, it appears that even at the rate of consumption it would take five hundred years to effect this.

New Blue Dye.—Professor Ormstead of the University of North Carolina, in the United States, has discovered that the petals of the Iris of the gardens, or Blue Lily, yield a dye superior to all known blues. It turns red like turnsol, when exposed to a stream of carbonic acid gas. It is more advantageous for dying than the blue of violets, on account of the greater quantity of coloring matter which each flower yields; and it is said that the tint is more beautiful. Mr. Ormstead is on the point of publishing an account of his process.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N. Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
P ttsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	4
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia.	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
85 and upwards,	7
Newbern, 85 & up	do
Cape Fear, 85 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up.	4

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	3
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally	

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1 dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	3
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	
Trenton bank,	
N. Brunswick bank	
State bank at Tren	
Mount Holly,	
Camden,	
Cumberland,	
Newark Insurance,	
State bk. at Morris,	
Ditto at Elizabetht	
Sussex,	
Patterson bank	

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan.	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, 85 and up.	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1

Georgia.

State banks, generally, 85 and up.	7

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, 85 and unwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	
Other Massachusetts notes	do

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1823.

AT A MEETING

Of a number of persons friendly to the establishing of a Public Burying Ground, agreeable to a regulation described in a subscription paper now in circulation in this city, held at the house of Isaac Carey, Fifth-street, on Thursday the 6th of November, 1823,

The following persons were appointed committees to obtain subscriptions, within the districts to which their names are attached.

South of Second-street, and east of Liberty-street—Wm. H. Hart and Adrew Fleming.

North of Second, south of Fourth, and east of Liberty—Alexander Miller, James Scott.

North of Fourth, south of Fifth, east of Liberty street—James Fulton, George G. Wright.

North of Fifth, east of Liberty—Robert Glass, Samuel Frew.

North west of Liberty-street—Joseph Barclay, E. J. Roberts, John Park, Samuel Brison.

Bayardstown—Jeremiah Linton, Richard Sanderson, John Gibb.

The committees are to appoint their own time, so as to make report on Monday evening the 24th inst. to A. Miller and J. Scott, Scotch-Hill. Nov. 7, 1823.

Political.

The subjoined article headed "The Book," cannot fail to excite some interest. Ex-President Adams, we believe, long since forfeited the confidence of the old federal party; and a great majority of those now designated by that political epithet, never approved of his administration.—His correspondence with Mr. Cunningham, and his efforts therein developed to regain the popularity he had lost, is neither creditable to his head nor heart.—That the exposure of these letters will operate against the pretensions of John Q. Adams for the Presidency, is as certain as that illiberality, intolerance and hypocrisy, exist among men. Mr. Adams would not be our choice for President, but we accord in opinion with the Portsmouth Journal, that "he ought to stand or fall by his own merits."

Chambersburgh Repository.

THE BOOK.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

A little volume has been published in Boston which has attracted in no small degree the public attention. It contains the private and confidential correspondence of John Adams, late President of the United States, with William Cunningham, of Fitchburgh; a gentleman who was distantly connected with his family, and who died a short time ago. The person who has thus violated the confidence of private friendship in giving these letters to the world, is the son of Mr Cunningham, who has put his name over the title page, at once to prove the authenticity of the letters, and to proclaim his own and his father's shame. It is difficult to express in adequate language the opinion which ought to be entertained of such conduct. If the publication were made for party purposes, as is plainly enough confessed in the preface, it will assuredly recoil upon its author. There is good sense and good feeling enough in New England to produce a powerful reaction in favor of any man assailed by treachery. We do not use too strong language, as the letters themselves will show.—On the 15th Jan. 1810, Mr. Cunningham (the Father) wrote to President Adams, requesting his permission to make public a part of these letters; and intimating that if he heard nothing from him he should construe his silence as consent.—On the very next day Mr. Adams replies:

"*The correspondence and conversation which have passed between us have been under the confidential seal of secrecy and friendship.—Any violation of it will be a breach of honor and of plighted faith.* I shall never release you from it if it were in my power; *but it is not. After all the permission that I could give you,* conscience ought to retain you. *I could as well release you from your obligations of obedience to the Decalogue.*"

The son finds this letter, as well as the whole series, among his father's papers, and unblushingly publishes them to the world!

Nor is this all. These communications from President Adams, "made under the confidential seal of secrecy and friendship," were not voluntarily made, but were solicited again and again by Mr. Cunningham--literally wormed out—by importunity and the most abject flattery. If any regard were had to the memory of the deceased Mr. Cunningham, his part, at least, of the correspondence, should have been suppressed.

But the letters are published, however improperly; and no doubt has been suggested of their authenticity; our readers will feel a natural curiosity to know what they contain. We shall give a brief analysis of them, without stopping to express our own opinion. They contain, after all, very little that was not previously known. The character of President Adams is well understood, and will probably be but little affected by the publication of the present volume.

The first eight letters were written between the 28th of November, 1803, and the 15th of March, 1804. The series begins abruptly, and the first letter refers to a previous one that is not published. In the 3d letter Mr. Cunningham informs Mr. Adams that he has been for some time collecting materials for a full view of the character and conduct of Mr. Jefferson, and he requests Mr. Adams to communicate to him such facts as might lie within his knowledge.—Mr. Adams replies that he knows very little of Mr Jefferson; that his personal interviews with him had never been frequent, and that their letters possessed no great interest. He adds, however,

"*There are some [anecdotes in his memory] known only to him and me; but they would not be believed, or at least would be said to be not believed, and would be imputed to envy, revenge, or vanity.*"

He then expresses in strong language his sense of the faults of Mr. Jefferson, and his fears for their effect upon the prosperity of the country.

In the sixth letter he remarks, that

"*If a family which has been high in office and splendid in wealth, falls into decay from profligacy, folly, vice, or misfortune, they generally turn democrats, and court the lowest of the people with an ardor, an art, a skill, and consequently with a success, which no vulgar democrats can attain.*

And he refers for examples to the Winthrops, in Massachusetts, the Livingstons, in New York, and the Madisons, in Virginia.

From the 9th letter, which is dated March 15, 1804, there is an interval of four years and a half, in which the correspondence appears to have been suspended, as the answer is dated September 19, 1808. In this letter, which is from Mr. Cunningham, after some remarks upon the state of public feeling produced by the embargo, the writer requests Mr. Adams to favor him with his opinion of that measure, promising to receive it as strictly confidential. He at the same time alludes to a report which was current at that time, that Mr. Adams "was on the side of the Executive through the whole of his administration."

Mr. Adams, in reply, repels with warmth the suspicion that he coincided entirely with Mr. Jefferson. He enumerates several measures which he considers in the highest degree impolitic and ruinous; but he admits that he has not joined in the clamor against the purchase of of Louisiana, nor against the embargo. The conduct of both parties has been, in his opinion, intolerant and unprincipled.

"*I have so little confidence [he adds] in the wisdom, prudence or virtue of either party, that I should be nearly as willing that one should be absolute and unchecked as the other.*"

In the eleventh letter, Mr. Cunningham informs Mr. Adams that he has been publishing in the Palladium a series of political essays, in the last of which he had proposed John Quincey Adams as the Federal candidate for the Presidency, at the next election; but that this number had been suppressed by the editors. He then requests Mr. Adams to inform him of the true cause of the dismission of Col. Pickering from the office of Secretary of State. In reply, Mr Adams enumerated several reasons arising from the character and political opinions of Mr. Pickering, whom he describes as a "devoted idolator of Hamilton." "But I am not yet," he adds, "to reveal the whole mystery. What I have said is to remain in your own breast."

The answer of Mr. Cunningham is too remarkable to be omitted,

"*I am deeply sensible of your kindness in making me acquainted with many of the reasons for the dismission of Mr. Pickering.* What you have disclosed shall be inviolably kept. *If by the expression "but I am not yet to reveal the whole mystery," I am to understand your fixed resolution to make at present no further development, I beg that I may not be suspected of attempting to change it, no of even entertaining a curiosity to know its reasons. I will only entreat to be initiated into the whole mystery when you may deem it to be proper. But if the disclosure is too interesting to be made but on engagement of fidelity made with more than common solemnity, you may, dear sir, consider such an engagement as conditional to a further communication.*"

On this engagement, President Adams enters more at large into the character of Col. Pickering, whom he admits to be "a good Son, Husband, Father, Grandfather, Brother, Uncle and Cousin." But not fit to be *his* Secretary of state. The subject is renewed in the seventh letter, in which the President relates an anecdote of a retort he made upon Mr. Pickering's father, who was examined as a witness in court, some fifty years ago, which he supposes Mr. Pickering knew at the time and has never forgiven.

The succeeding letters to the thirty-second contain observations upon the state of parties and upon several individuals who were then in public life, but nothing that particularly deserves notice. The thirty-second letter is merely a note from Mr. Adams, enclosing five sheets, which contained the full disclosure respecting Mr. Pickering, and which he requests to have returned as soon as read. The thirty fourth letter contains nearly the same account of the peace made with France in 1800 as the President afterwards published in the Boston Patriot. In the thirty eighth letter, Mr. Adams speaks of the essays which he had commenced in the Boston Patriot, and requests his correspondent to inform him what is thought of them and whether he has in any thing exposed himself and wherein. Mr. Cunningham in his answer, objects to the epithet *little*, which Mr. Adams had used in derision, when speaking of Hamilton; and requests an explanation of some apparent inconsistencies between certain facts and opinions published in the Patriot, and his former opinions expressed in private letters or in conversation. For instance, Mr. Adams in the Patriot bestows unqualified praise upon Mr Jefferson, which he supports by referring to "his intimate friendship with him for five and twenty years," while in his letter to Mr. Cunningham he asserts that he knew but little about him, and never had such intercourse with him. The subject is pursued by Mr. Cunningham in four subsequent letters, in which he urges with freedom his objection to the manner in which Hamilton is always treated in the essays in the Patriot. The answer to these remarks was the forty-fifth letter in the series, but was returned to Mr. Adams by his express direction. From the allusion to it in Mr. Cunningham's reply, to have contained certain anecdotes of Hamilton, as well as Mr. Adams' opinion of his character, which he thought so bad that

"*The panegyric orations of Ames and Otis, and the funeral made by the Bankers at Boston for him, exceeded in atrocity and impiety, the King's brothel of Belview, and the Adonian temple of Madam De Barry.*"

The forty-seventh letter, which appears to have been on the character of Hamilton, was returned to Mr. Adams by his express injunctions.

The subsequent letters to the fifty-seventh, contains a further discussion of the merits of Hamilton, whom Mr. Cunningham at length give up, though reluctantly—an inquiry into the existence and extent of British influence in the United States, and some particulars respecting the negotiations in Holland while Mr. Adams was minister there. In the fifty-seventh, Mr Adams says,

"*The inconsistencies you mention are merely imaginary, as might be shown; but our opinions differ so widely and upon so many points, that the discussion would require more time than I can possibly spare.*"

Mr. Cunningham still pursuing him with a request to explain his apparent inconsistencies and intimating a wish to make public a part of the correspondence, received the answer which we have already quoted, forbidding the publication in the strongest language. This is the last letter from Mr. Adams. The two short letters from Mr. Cunningham are added; one in Jan 1810, and the other in Jan. 1812. In the last he complains of having been cruelly and unjustly treated by Mr. Adams, and intimates that though he had him in his power, he had been very sparing of retaliation.

It has been stated, we know not upon what authority, that these letters were some years ago, offered to two distinguished Federalists at Boston, who as soon as they understood that they were confidential letters, rejected them with indignation and refused even to look at them. They are now published to produce an impression unfavorable to John Quincy Adams, "a scion of the old stock," as he is called in the preface. We trust there is descernment enough in this community to let John Quincy Adams stand or fall by his own merits. It is not our doctrine that when *the Father's have eaten sour grapes the children's teeth are set on edge.*

A National Convention.—A writer in the Baltimore Patriot, under the signature of *Patrick Henry*, recommends that a Grand National Convention be held in the city of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, in the month of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for the office of President of the United States. The project is not new, nor do we believe it can be accomplished, on account of the want of funds. The plan, we doubt not, would be a popular one, if the expenses could be defrayed upon any other principle than the one suggested by *Patrick Henry*—to wit—each member of the convention defraying his own expenses. This is too much after the fashion of the British parliament, to meet the sanction of the American people.

Petersburgh Repub.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Packet ship Canada, Capt Macy, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 28th of September, having been detained from the 16th, by adverse winds.

We are furnished with regular files to the 16th, and part of those to the last dates, including a Liverpool paper of the 27th of September. They announce some operations of the French army, the most important of which is the capture of Pampeluna, with the whole garrison, consisting of about 6000 troops, including militia, who were marched for France. Some other movements of minor importance will be found in the following details.

It is stated in the Paris papers of the 20th, that the 12 000 men under Marshal Lauriston, after leaving a garrison at Pampeluna, proceeded immediately for Lower Catalonia, and that the fall of Reuss and Lerida would be the immediate result.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES—BULLETIN.

Count Molitor, commander of the 2d corps, reports to His R. H. that having ordered Gen Bonnemains, who was at Baga, to advance towards Malaga by Almeira and the sea-coast, while Gen Loverdo marched directly against Riego, who, leaving Zayas, occupied Malaga; this double operation has had the happiest result. Gen. B. arrived at Gador, Aug. 26 and there found Brigadier Guentulien, who commanded a corps of Riego's troops, and had refused to obey the commands of Ballasteros to make his submission, and had harrassed our lines in endeavoring to unite with the garrison of Carthagena. He sent a flag of truce to Gen. B. who, however, would not consent to any other terms than absolute submission, and the corps, consisting of 700, including 190 officers, were made prisoners of war, and Almeira was occupied on the 27th; several pieces of cannon, and ammunition of all kinds were found here. Another corps, under Maj Gen. Levasseur, attacked Uggar, which soon surrendered, and 400 men were there made prisoners. The other troops of the line in the neighborhood voluntarily submitted and were directed with the other prisoners to Grenada.

Gen B. having left a garrison of Spanish Royalists in Almeira, continued his march, and arrived at Motriel on the 4th. Riego had left it in the night, with 2500 men; about 140 of his men who remained were made prisoners with Gen. Porras and his staff; a regiment of 250 men, which took the direction of Velez Malaga, were also taken. On quitting Malaga, Riego sent away an armed vessel and ten large boats laden with hostages and the money he had levied in the country. Gen. Loverdo sent two gun boats, which overtook and brought back the armed vessel and eight of the boats. Riego, who took the direction of Velez Malaga with the hope of reaching Carthagena, was forced to throw himself into the mountains. Measures are taken to pursue him there."

SURRENDER OF PAMPELUNA.

We are without the official particulars of the attack by Marshal Lauriston upon this place. It appears that the operations commenced on the 3d of Sept. and the date of the capitulation is the 17th. A private letter from the French camp, dated the 17th, says. "After the affair of the 8d, our troops had, by a desperate attack, taken possession of the advance posts and suburbs of Pampeluna. The trench had been opened, and the bombs which were thrown into the town frequently set at on fire, but the flames were promptly extinguished, and the town, as well as the citadel, answered our cannonade in such a manner as made it presumable that the enemy would hold out long; but during the night, from the 15th to the 16th, the Angouleme battery made a breach, and its fire was so well sustained and directed, that it silenced the batteries of the citadel. On the other hand, our bombs set fire to the town, about six o'clock in the morning, and it continued burning until noon. The fire did not cease through the entire day. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the citadel hoisted a white flag, and finally, at six in the evening the same banner was floating both in the town and citadel; the garrison sent out a flag of truce, and shortly afterwards surrendered prisoners of war. We fired 5000 cannon shots on the 16th instant."

The place was commanded by M Raymard Salvador, commander of the province. By the terms of the capitulation, he, with the whole garrison, including militia, were made prisoners of war, to be conducted to France, under a French escort, and accommodated with means of conveyance for themselves and families during the march to return on leave being given by the French government. The arms of the garrison to be deposited in the citadel; the wounded of the garrison to be maintained by the French army.

3000 of the above prisoners arrived at St Jean Pied-de-Port on the 21st, on their way to France.

Despatch from Baron Rottembourg.

"*Perpignan, Sept.* 17.—A column of the enemy some thousands strong, which left Barcelona, had arrived at Olat, and threatened our forces blockading Figueras and La Seo; I immediately ordered Viscount d'Arnault, who was in observation at Perthus, with a moveable column, to march and meet the General Baron de Damas, and either to support his movements, if he could come up with the enemy, or to form a junction with the troops of the blockade of Figueras, to prevent the raising thereof. Gen d'Arnault had executed my orders, when he learned that the enemy's column had been routed by Gen Baron de Damas, after a very brisk affair, which took place on the 15th, at Llado, in consequence of which, on the 16th, 2000 men laid down their arms at Llen.

"This result is the more brilliant, because Gen. de Damas had with him only 1600 men, composed of detachments of different corps; and it is of more advantage, inasmuch as it will materially weaken the *moral* of the defenders of the fort. This is the second reinforcement of which it has been deprived. Gen. de Damas instructs me that he will march the prisoners he has taken to Perpignan, in columns of about 700 men each. The feebleness of my garrison will not allow of my furnishing escorts for them beyond Narbonne."

PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

Madrid, Sept. 17.—The following is the intelligence from Cabra, (Grenada) dated the 11th instant:

"Since the 24th of August, the troops of the corps of Ballasteros have been cantoned here, and at Montilla, Lucena, and Priego.—Guided by the hope of gaining them back to the revolutionary cause, Riego, after having abandoned Malaga to the French, advanced in the direction of our cantonments, with from 3,000 to 4,000 infantry and from 7 to 800 cavalry. Yesterday, about 9 in the morning, he showed himself at Priego, in front of Ballasteros, who occupied a defensive position along the Grenada road, while the division of Gen. Balanzat occupied the right of Priego.

"Immediately a discharge of artillery commenced, and Riego demanded a parley; Ballasteros agreed to an interview, and stipulated that the troops on both sides should keep their positions. Every thing appeared arranged, when the escort of Riego suddenly fell upon that of Ballasteros, disarmed it, and kept the General prisoner in the house which he occupied at Priego in common with Riego. Informed of this treason, Gen. Balanzat harrangued his troops, and prepared to act against the forces of Riego. He sent an order to the Commissary who was at Cabara, to despatch to Iznagar the necessary rations for his division. The corps which was here has proceeded towards the same point, and we expect news of an action.

"*Postscript.*—Just at the most critical moment the French commanded by Gen. Bonnemains, suddenly appeared. They rushed with their ordinary impetuosity upon the corps of Riego, and put it completely to the rout.—This revolutionary Chief is closely pursued."

The Empecinado, whose corps is reduced to 800 men, had the temerity to summon Placentia on the 10th inst. He demanded a contribution of 60 000 reals, upon pain of reducing the city to ashes. The only answer returned by the commandant was to march out and face him, when this Chief of brigands shamefully took to flight.

General Sempere having transported his head quarters to Elche, made, on the 5th, a reconnoisance of the place of Alicant. He had a skirmish with the advanced guard of a constitutional corps of 3000 men, 900 horse and 2 pieces of cannon.

Gen. Bourk is expected here to take the place of the Duke of Reggio. The French Minister to the Regency has set out for St Mary's.

The Liverpool Mercury says, the accounts from Greece are of a mixed, but upon the whole of a favorable nature. On the one hand it is stated that Seraskier Mahomet Pacha had entered Livadia with his army, and was advancing towards Corinth; and on the other, that accounts have been received confirmatory of the defeat of the division of the army of the Pacha of Scutari, near Agrapha. It is also stated that in the late fire at Constantinople, the magazines near the arsenal were destroyed, and that continual apprehensions were entertained of fresh excesses from the fanatical musselmans who were enraged at the disastrous course of public events.

The typhus fever is spreading in several districts in Ireland. In Athlore, and in the province of Ulster, many are confined and sickening every day.

On the 9th of September a party of Whiteboys murdered the family of Mr. Thomas Franks, at his nagoornean Ireland. The family consisted of Thomas Franks, his wife and his son, and Mr. Henry Franks, five persons.

The London Courier of Sept. 11, observes, "The Russian government has abandoned the ridiculous pretensions it set forth respecting the boundaries upon the shores of the Pacific, and by which it was proposed to turn that Ocean into a Lake, subject to the power of the Autocrat."

From the latest Vienna accounts it would appear from certain movements, another Congress of the crowned heads is shortly to be convened at Milan, to discuss the mode of government that they will cause to be adopted in Spain and Portugal.

Mina is stated to be shut up in Barcelona, which is a prey to anarchy, he having lost his energy and health.

Extract from Havre, Sept. 25.

"Cadiz still holds out, and if it can stand a few weeks longer, may do so all the winter. Riego who had undertaken a very masterly enterprize, and in a few hours more would probably have succeeded, was attacked, defeated, and afterwards taken prisoner. This is a great loss to the cause he defended. Quiroga, it is said, has reached Cadiz from Gibraltar. Mina is in bad health. The cause has been looking desperate for a long time past; but when the French government have succeeded, I do not think that much will be gained. The country cannot remain quiet long, under the rule of the party supported by France. It is difficult to restrain them now; they wish to go much further than the duke commanding them is disposed to countenance."

THE TROCADERA

Is on a narrow point or tongue, directly facing the fortress of Puntales, and the French have gained nothing in taking it; for Soult had it the whole period of the last war, and from this point he threw shells into Cadiz without effect. On the land side there can be no approach to Cadiz—the walls, battlements, and cannon are too powerful, and if properly defended, the French can never take it. If they make the attack with ships in the Bay, they have to contend with some dangerous reefs, called the Cochinas and Friales, together with a frowning range of cannon. There cannot be less than fifteen hundred pieces of cannon in the defences of Cadiz and the French cannot extend the blockade to any length of time.

National Adv.

Jamaica.—The wild hog, the rat and the mouse, are the only wild quadrupeds in Jamaica. In no country is there a creature so destructive of property as a rat is in Jamaica; their ravages are inconceivable. One year with another, it is supposed they destroy at least about a twentieth part of the sugar canes throughout the island, amounting to little short of 200,000l. currency per annum. The sugar cane is their favorite food, but they also prey upon the Indian corn, on all the fruits that are accessible to them, and on many of the roots. Some idea will be formed of the immense swarms of those destructive animals that infest this island, from the fact, that on a single plantation thirty thousand were destroyed in one year.

Traps of various kinds are set to catch them; poison is resorted to, and terriers, and sometimes ferrets, are employed to explore their haunts and root them out; still however their numbers remain undiminished, as far at least as can be judged by the ravages they commit. They are of a much larger size than the European rat, especially that kind of them called by the negroes rackoons. On the experiment being tried of putting one of these and a cat together, the latter declined attacking it.

COAL.—The annual consumption of Mineral Coal in England, Scotland and Wales, has been estimated at about twenty-four millions of tons, a waste, which it might be supposed, would soon exhaust the coal mines of Great Britain. But from a calculation made by Dr. Thomson, it appears that even at the rate of consumption it would take five hundred years to effect this.

New Blue Dye.—Professor Ormstead of the University of North Carolina, in the United States, has discovered that the petals of the Iris of the gardens, or Blue Lily, yield a dye superior to all known blues. It turns red like turnsol, when exposed to a stream of carbonic acid gas. It is more advantageous for dying than the blue of violets, on account of the greater quantity of coloring matter which each flower yields; and it is said that the hue is more beautiful. Mr. Ormstead is on the point of publishing an account of his process.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N. Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
E. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	4
Meadville	37½
Washington,	33
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	7
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up.	4

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generaly	

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany Do.	
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandagua,	2
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	
Trenton bank,	
N. Brunswick bank	
State bank at Tren.	
Mount Holly,	
Camden,	
Cumberland,	
Newark Insurance,	
State bk. at Morris.	
Ditto at Elizabeth	
Sussex,	
Patterson bank	

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	7

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and unwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	
Other Massachusetts notes	do

Correspondence.—The poetical extract headed "The Evening Hour," communicated for insertion, was published in this paper within the year past.

☞ THE RIVER rose several feet the night before last, and is now in fine order for navigation. It will be seen, by our Boat News, that two Steam Boats have already departed, and that others are about to follow. The bustle of business, in the neighborhood of the wharfs and commission ware-houses, is quite cheering.

The Canal Meeting, at Washington City, on the 6th inst. was no doubt large and respectable. We have seen a list of delegates to the number of upwards of 100, chosen to represent the District of Columbia and different counties of Maryland and Virginia. Albert Gallatin and James Shriver, Esqs. were chosen to represent Fayette county, in this state, and John C. Wright, Esq. to represent Jefferson county, Ohio.

The People's Ticket has succeeded in the city of New-York, by a majority of 500 over the caucus or Crawford ticket. We have not yet heard the result of the election in any of the counties of the state.

[We have since seen returns from a number of counties. Out of 62 representatives and senators chosen, not more than 12 are for Crawford. This is considered a death blow to the caucus in New York.]

At the late session of the Rhode Island Legislature, a resolution was passed instructing the delegation of that state in Congress, to advocate the adoption of measures for the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures.

American Silk.—At a cattle show in Rhode Island Dr. B. Dyer, of Providence, appeared dressed in an entire suit of silk, of a superior quality, "manufactured in his own family, even from the culture of the trees to the growing of the worms producing the material."

The Boston Bard has commenced the publication in New York of a literary newspaper, entitled the "*Mental Museum.*"

Catechisms for colored persons, are advertised in a Charleston paper. It is said there are connected with the different churches in that city, and in full communion, upwards of 5000 slaves.

The Rev. Colston C. Waring, a colored preacher, of Petersburgh, Va. visited Montserado, the American Colony in Africa, and has returned so much pleased with it, that he is closing his affairs in this country, in order to return thither. He has engaged 100 colored persons at Petersburgh, and many at Richmond, to accompany him as colonists.

Jackson Meeting.

We give, below, the resolutions adopted by a meeting of Democratic friends of Gen. Jackson, in Philadelphia. The meeting is represented to have been large, and composed almost exclusively of the supporters of Gov. Shulze. Holgate and Sherer, two of the committee of correspondence, are members of the legislature, Simpson is editor of the Columbian Observer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.

Democratic Town Meeting.—At a meeting of Democratic Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, convened agreeably to public notice, at the County Court House, on Wednesday, the 5th of Nov. 1823, *Jacob Holgate* was called to the Chair, and *Zaingman Phillips* was appointed Secretary.

A preamble, consisting of a panegyric on General Jackson, and various resolutions were offered by James Thackara, considered separately, and unanimously adopted. The following are the Resolutions passed.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the imperative duty of the people, as well as a sacred right secured to us by the Constitution, to select our own Candidate for the Presidency of the United States independent of all interference, and aloof from all dictation.

Resolved, That as DEMOCRATS, we maintain the right to think and act for ourselves, and never will surrender to a self constituted Aristocracy, that freedom of opinion, which is at once the source of our greatness, and the preserver of our Liberties.

Resolved, That in accordance with these principles we will support GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, as the next President of the U. States—

Because he has always been a uniform and consistent Democrat.

Because he is eminently qualified both as a Statesman and a Warrior, to govern the nation wisely in peace, and to conduct her triumphantly through war.

Because, as a Patriot, we have full confidence in his moderation, his virtues and his firmness, being a friend to the *Rights of man* and *Universal Suffrage*.

Resolved, That we consider ANDREW JACKSON as having claims to the gratitude of this Republic, for this distinguished station, which no other Candidate can prefer, and which we are bound to grant, by our love of country, our devotion to liberty, and our admiration of Patriotism.

Resolved, That this meeting pledge themselves solemnly to one another, to devote all their exertions to promote the election of GEN. ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That James Thackara, John Goodman, Stephen Simpson, Jacob Holgate, Jacob Shearer, Thomas Leiper, James Ronaldson, Nathan Jones (Blockley,) and John M. Taylor, constitute a Committee of Correspondence, to hold communication with similar committees throughout the state, and for the purpose of an interchange of sentiment throughout the Union.

Resolved, That this meeting do earnestly recommend to the *Friends of Jackson* throughout the state, to hold meetings, and organize their strength in the several districts, thus taking a firm stand in defence of their country, the Constitution, and the glorious principles of *Seventy Six*.

Resolved, unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, be published in *all* the papers in the city.

JACOB HOLGATE, *Chairman.*

ATTEST—ZAINGMAN PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

Query.—The Democratic Press (so called) presents a table of the votes for Governor, in 1820 and 1823, to which are affixed two columns showing the democratic gain and the federal gain at the election last named. In the columns of gain, we perceive that the Aldermen takes the vote for Findlay in 1820 as the democratic vote; whereby, on his own admission, this undeviating democrat supported the federal candidate at that period.—*Chron.*

Sundry disinterested politicians are industriously employed in obtaining the signatures of the people to petitions for office. This is rather an useless business. It is the members of the Legislature, and not the people, who are to regulate appointments to office. This may be taken by officehunters as they please; but mark our words, the influence of one member will outweigh the solicitations of 1000 of the common run of mankind. If the *quid pro quo* gentlemen do not soon set about propitiating the members, they will find their scampering through the country, spending their time and money, to have been all for nought.—*Chronicle.*

Congress.—The eighteenth Congress convenes at Washington on Monday, the first of December next. There will be a considerable contest for the Speaker's chair. Three candidates have already been spoken of—Mr. Clay, Mr Webster, and Mr. Taylor.

The State Legislature will convene at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, the 2d of December next.

The inauguration of Gov. Shulze will take place on Tuesday, the 16th of December.

[*Lancaster Journal.*

Something new.—Mr Joseph Buchanan, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, has published the description of a wonderful invention, in the National Intelligencer. It is a steam engine consisting of one capillary tube or more, arranged as a steam generator. He calculates that his contrivance will be, in all cases, 100 times more powerful than the steam generator, and in larger engines, 200 times. The weight of the furnace is to be deducted, as he uses none. He thinks that it will supersede every species of unintelligent power, for all purposes whatsoever, even for ploughing our fields.—He contemplates its application to flying thro' the air, and states, that for his machine, in its flight, to employ a fifty horse power, it need not weigh more than 300lbs. The manner in which he sums up its utility is astonishing. "When the winds are not unfavorable, the citizens of Washington may attend dinner parties in Boston, and return home the same evening; the mail can be carried in a day from the seat of government, to the most distant part of the Union; and our merchants may visit Europe, transact their business, and return home in a week."

Speaking of the above invention, the editor of the Louisville Advertiser remarks, that after its introduction, "A gentleman would never condescend to perform a journey after the ordinary vulgar mode, when he could place himself securely in one of Dr. Buchanan's *Capillary Flying Steam Wind Mills* and taking his course, move off at the moderate rate of one or two miles per minute; breakfast at Pittsburgh, dine at Philadelphia, and sup at Boston; proceeding from thence to London, it could only be necessary to provide himself with a peck of coals, a jug of fresh water, a few crackers, some slices of pork, a pint of molasses, and a bottle of rum. There will no longer be any difficulty in ascertaining the sources of the Niger and the Nile. In short, to explore the continent of Europe, will only be the work of a week, and the other three quarters of the globe can be accurately surveyed in less than a month. Post-chaises and telegraphs will soon be forgotten. Intelligence will be carried on the "wings of the wind."

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Statement of Miss Julia Harrison's Grass Bonnet which received the 1st premium at the New York Fair, October 1823, and was bought by Mr. John Leonard, at auction for $100.

11 days in preparing and cutting the straw.
48 days in braiding the same.
34 days in sewing the same.
120 yards of braid in the hat.
288,000 times turned or handled in braiding
288,000 separate stitches in sewing, which is 2,400 inches in each yard.
65 rows around the front.
7 inches in the front.
9 2-7 braids to the inch.
13 straws in the braid
3½ yards is a day's work at braiding.
4 do. do. do. sewing.

Directions for curing the Grass

The grass for the above hat, known by the name of "Spear Grass," was cut on the 18th of June, while in a green state, the blow just dropping off; put in scalding water for five minutes; laid in the sun one day; scalded again in the same manner; laid in the sun and dew till it becomes perfectly dry, time about one week, taking care that no rain falls on it—then trim it—for in this instance only the top joint was used, scald it in pearl ash water and soap suds five minutes; then smoked in brimstone till nearly dry; taken out and laid in the sun till perfectly dry, then it is fit for use.

American Wines.

Vineyard, near Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 13th, 1823.

DEAR SIR,—I have this day put away the last barrel of wine of this vintage in my cellar—I have twenty-five barrels of different kinds (the produce of about two acres,) viz:

9	*barrels of Constantia,* containing	301	*galls.*
6	*do. Tokay, do.*	208	*do.*
6	*do. Blund Madeira, do.*	202	*do*
5	*do. of the above grapes mix'd do*	158	*do.*
2	*do. Worthington grape, do.*	64	*do.*
1	*keg made of the Fox Grape, cultivated,*	10	*do.*
	Total	837	*galls.*

of which about one seventh will be lees, &c.

The grapes did not ripen so well nor so equally this as they did last year, and were two weeks later in ripening; and a great many more mildewed and rotted than usual, owing to the wet weather in August.

To answer a number of inquiries, of how much wine will a bushel of grapes produce? I had twenty two bushels of the Constantia grapes picked, and in the bunches they weighed 45 lbs. the bushel, and when picked off the bushes they measured 12¼ bushels, and weighed sixty six pounds the bushel. They were then bruised and put into a vat, and after the pulp and coloring matter was dissolved, (which took three days) the juice was drawn off from the bottom of the vat, and produced fifty four gallons of pure juice. Then the skins and seeds were put to the press and produced ten and a half gallons more, making in the whole sixty four and a half gallons of juice from 22 bushels of bunches of grapes—I then had twenty bushels of the Tokay grapes gathered, and in the bunches they weighed 24 and a half pounds. They were bruised and fermented one night, when there was forty three gallons of pure juice drawn from them, and when they were submitted to the press they produced sixteen gallons more, making in all fifty nine gallons. If the season had been drier, I suppose there would not have been so much juice in the grapes but it would have been richer—but I have no doubt on an average of years, the above mentioned grapes will produce more than two and a half gallons to the bushel of bunches.

About one third of all my Bland Madeira grapes became mildewed or otherwise perished, and it has been the worst year that I ever knew of for ripening grapes.

About eleven bushels of grapes in the bunches on an average, make a barrel of wine, and an acre will on an average, make upwards of four hundred gallons.

I am, Dear Sir, very respectfully, your's &c.

JOHN ADLUM.

P. S.—As there were considerable quantities of grapes sold in the market, and otherwise disposed of and given away, I think I had about 300 bushels.

The Senate of Tennesse have passed a bill making all processes returnable two years from the date of the same, unless the plaintiff will endorse on the writ, that he will receive the Tennessee bank notes, *oak leaves* as they have been called in payment. We did think that this country was too enlightened to tolerate a proposition so unjust and iniquitous.—*Aurora.*

The *aliens* residing in Paterson County, N. J. held a meeting on the 21st of October, as a primary step towards making an appeal to Congress to obtain a revision of the *Alien Laws* which they conceive "detrimental to the United States and injurious to themselves." In order to accomplish this end they call upon their brother aliens who are scattered over this continent, to co-operate in relieving each other from the restrictive operations of this once salutary regulation, but now, as they humbly believe from the change of circumstances and times, an impolitic measure.

Aurora

Horse Racing in Vermont.—The Legislature of Vermont has passed a law more effectually to prevent horse racing in that state, by a large majority. When the bill was called up for the second reading Mr Sutton moved that it be rejected. A Mr. Pierpoint hoped the bill would not be dismissed. The pretence for horse-racing he said, was indeed a specious one—that of improving the breed of horses; but he believed the practice degraded the *breed of men*, more than it improved the breed of horses.

French Spoliations.—We have been credibly informed, says the Baltimore Patriot, that the claims to indemnity for the spoliation committed by the French, which were given up to that power by the United States, for a valuable consideration in the Convention of 1800, are about to be urged against this government at the ensuing session of Congress, under a course of proceeding that promises relief to the long suffering claimants. A gentleman of this city has been appointed by the claimants in all the cities and towns in the United States, to bring the subject before Congress.

It is stated, that the new Postmaster General, in making the contracts last month, for carrying the various mails in the United States, has reduced the amount for that service to about seventy thousand dollars less than it has heretofore been.

Bursting of a Steam Boiler.—Two men were lately so much scalded by the bursting of a boiler in the steam mill of Messrs. Hixson's, Maysville, Ky that they expired shortly after the accident. The strength of the boiler is said to have been calculated and tried, nearly at the rate of 70 pounds to the square inch; the safety valve was only pressed down at the rate of about forty pounds; and, from the resistance, judging by the explosion, as well as by the appearance of the metal, all was thought safe and good!

[*U. S. Gazette.*

Sleighing.—The snow had fallen so deep at Woodstock, Vermont, on the 28th Oct. that sleighs were passing along with considerable briskness.

Woodbury, (N. J.) November 6.—John Steelman, Esq. of Weymouth township, in this county pulled from one of the trees in his orchard, an APPLE, measuring *twelve and a half inches* in circumference, and *twelve and three quarter inches* round the stem and blossom end.

A potatoe weighing *seven pounds and eight ounces*, has been produced in the garden of a gentleman at Fayetteville.

A neat way of announcing births.—A North Carolina paper says—"We are gratified in noticing the increase of our population by the influx of *strangers*. Some half a dozen young *gentlemen* were added to the number last night.

On the 27th ult. a Coroner's inquest was held in the gaol of Quebec, on the body of Anne Donnohue, who was committed to prison on the 18th of August, and died of extreme debility. She was the great-niece of Oliver Goldsmith, the poet, and grand daughter of his brother, the Clergyman, to whom he has dedicated his poem, "The Traveller," and whom he has depicted as

——"a man to all the country dear,
"And passing rich with forty pounds a year."

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STAR, OCT. 31.

A daring attempt to murder.—On Friday night, the third instant, an attempt was made to murder colonel *Hartwell Tucker*, high sheriff of Brunswick county, Virginia, by George Elliott, a neighbor, for the purpose of robbing him of his money, as he had at that time, about 8,000 dollars, belonging to the public, in his possession. He came to the colonel's that evening, apparently to pay a friendly visit, and after sitting till bed-time, was conducted up stairs to bed. The colonel also soon after retired to rest, in a chamber below. About midnight, when the colonel was asleep, Elliott entered his room and stabbed him in three places in the left side. His life was saved by the timely interference of his faithful servant, who was in the kitchen, and, hearing a noise, ran to his master's room, and seized Elliot, who gave him a severe stab in the neck. Before other assistance could be obtained, Elliott made his escape, but was taken a few days afterwards by two of the deputy sheriffs and a nephew of the colonel's, and is now, lodged in Brunswick jail, awaiting his trial. We understand that hopes are entertained of colonel Tucker's recovery.

At the desolate island of Ascension, in the Atlantic between Africa and Brazil, there is a peculiar crevice in a large rock, termed *the Sailor's Post Office*, in which the crews of vessels passing to India or returning, leave such letters as they wish to send back and which are punctually taken to their destination by the next ship that passes in a contrary way.

The Washington City Republican of October 30 says:—"Last night, Dr. Cozens, of this city, fell into a pit, which had been dug near the General Post Office, owing, it is supposed, to the darkness of the night, and broke his neck.—His body was not found until this morning."

In 1512, John Pounce de Leon, a Spaniard of distinction, (as we are informed by Herera,) actually took a voyage to Florida for the purpose of bathing in the River Bimini, which he had been told, and believed would restore him to youth like the cauldron of Medea.

When Lord Byron sailed from Genoa to Greece he is said to have taken on board his vessel warlike instruments equal to the equipment of 1500 men. Many English officers, upon half pay then resident in Italy, accompanied him.

Woollen Rags.—A correspondent of the Farmer's Journal, on the subject of woollen rags says, "it may not have come to your knowledge that there are from 300 to 350 packs of woollen rags weekly broke down, re-spun, and wrought into cloth, *a second time*, in the towns of Leeds and Huddersfield alone.—The enormous quantity of from *fifteen to eighteen thousand packs of rags annually*, are collected and imported from all parts of the Continent and used as stated, duty free."

Easy Bed.—I went at noon, says Dr. Franklin in his Journal, to Bathe in Martin's Salt Water Hot Bath, at Southampton, and floating on my back, fell asleep, and slept near an hour by my watch, without sinking or turning! a thing I never did before, and should hardly have thought possible. Water is the easiest bed that can be.

It is said there is a pump on Long Island possessing the surprising power of converting one quart of milk into three pints! We don't believe a word of it.—*Hornet.*

Mode of assessing taxes in Africa.—The King of Congo sometimes walks out on a dry day, when there is a high wind. He then puts his bonnet over one ear only, and when it is blown off by the wind, he imposes a tax on those subjects who live in the quarter from which the wind blew.

Approach of Winter.—Cold and cloudy days and frosty nights have come upon us with their warning—Prepare for winter! The trees are rapidly losing their green verdure, and vegetation, growing sallow and sickly, bids us—Prepare for winter! The sun pays us but a brief daily visit already, and the rapid approach of each succeeding night speaks also—Prepare for winter! Well, how will the honest farmer prepare? Oh, he has had a noble season; he has a barn full of grain and hay, and apples for cider, and plenty of wood to burn. He is ready. Our friends, the merchants, will get up a winter assortment directly—they will do very well. The mechanics can get along all weathers; they have dependents enough at their backs—the girls who are going to marry will want furniture, the farmers sundry knick-knacks, &c &c. But how shall the *printer* prepare, who has no wood, nor winter stores, and half of whose subscribers *have not paid him?* Ah! how shall he prepare? Hope will whisper to him, "they will be along by and by." He will not be disappointed—no, no, no. ☞ WANTED—About *fifty* good subscribers this winter—for which fifty thanks and a prime assortment of *News, Legislative Proceedings*, and a great variety of *literary articles* will be given.

[*Trenton Emporium.*

Boat News.

Port of Pittsburgh.

DEPARTED.

Nov. 13. Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, of 100 tons, S. & A. Hart & Co. owners, Hulbert, master, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

—— Steam Boat *Pittsburgh*, 100 tons, Allen & Co. owners, Davis, master, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

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Married,

At Greensburgh, on Tuesday last, the Rev. A. O. PATTERSON, of Sewickly, to Miss MARIA SPEER, daughter of Rev. William Speer, of Greensburgh.

At Huntingdon, Pa. on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Norman Nash, Gen. *Wm. B. Smith*, of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to Miss *Mary Hamilton Van Dyke*, of Cahaba, Alabama.

Notice.

PERSONS having any claims on the *German Congregation*, in Pittsburg, will please to present their accounts for settlement, in the Meeting House, on Monday, the 1st of December, at 11 o'clock, where a committee will attend.

Lewis Peters,
Nov. 14, 1823—3t. *Treasurer.*

Bank of Pittsburgh,

November 3, 1823.

THE president and directors of this institution, have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, for the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 14th inst.

November 14.—3t

TAKE NOTICE.

I THE undersigned, respectfully inform my friends and clients, that I have retired from the practice of the Law, and have left my dockets, papers, &c. in the hands of my late partner, W. W. FETTERMAN, Esq. who has undertaken to wind up and complete all the professional business now unfinished. Having confidence in the punctuality, skill, and attention of Mr Fetterman, I beg leave to recommend him to all my clients and friends, as a gentleman on whom they may place the utmost reliance; and the more especially, as an arrangement has been made by which HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. will be associated with him in every case where it may be required. All persons indebted to me for professional services, will please to settle with, and pay the amount to Mr Fetterman, with as little delay as possible, he having full authority to collect the same.

John H. Hopkins.
November 14, 1823.

The Subscriber

Has Removed his Office,

To that now occupied by HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. with whom he is now associated in the practice of the law.

W. W. Fetterman.
November 14—3

Notice to Collectors.

THE delinquent Collectors of Allegheny county, are hereby notified to make immediate settlement of their respective duplicates. The demands against the county are numerous and pressing, and cannot be met without the assistance and co-operation of the several collectors. In many cases the balances due by collectors are of too long standing to admit of further indulgence; and however unpleasant it may be to resort to coercive measures, if this notice is not attended to, the most energetic measures will be adopted and pursued to obtain a speedy and final settlement of said duplicates. In such cases the course pointed out by law is very summary; therefore, it is hoped, that to prevent so disagreeable an alternative, a proper attention will be paid to this notice.

Wm Blair,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.
Nov. 14—3

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of last month, an apprentice to the Tailoring Business, named

Lewis Talbott.

He is about 17 years of age; about 5 feet high; stout made; fair complexion: Took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, a blue coat, with several other articles of dress not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who will return said boy to me. The law will be enforced against any person who shall harbor said Runaway.

John M'Combs.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 14—3t

Notice to my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Abraham V. Mattson, late professor of Mathematics and Teacher in the Wilmington Academy, Delaware, and now of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent debtors; and that they have appointed *Monday, the 15th day of December next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Abraham V. Mattson.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1823.—3t.

The Spectre of the Forest,

OR,

ANNALS OF THE HOUSATONIC,

A NEW-ENGLAND ROMANCE,

By the Author of the "*Wilderness*," in two vols.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS,

Corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7.—3t.

Mr. Parmly,---Dentist,

WILL attend to the duties of his profession, at Mrs. KERR'S, in Second Street, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 2 P. M.

☞ The celebrated Painting of the *Capuchin Chapel at Rome*, may be seen at Mr. Parmly's Room, for a few days, from 3 o'clock, P. M. till 9. Admittance 12½ cents.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17.—tf

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK, and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee,

Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. *Market Street*

Bank of Pittsburgh.

Oct. 16, 1823.

AN election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Institution will be held at the Banking Room, Third Monday, the 17th day of November next, agreeably to the charter.

Alex. Johnston, Cashier.
Oct. 17.—5t

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1823.

Correspondence.—The poetical extract headed "The Evening Hour," communicated for insertion, was published in this paper within the year past.

☞ THE RIVER rose several feet the night before last, and is now in fine order for navigation. It will be seen, by our Boat News, that two Steam Boats have already departed, and that others are about to follow. The bustle of business, in the neighborhood of the wharfs and commission ware-houses, is quite cheering.

The Canal Meeting, at Washington City, on the 6th inst. was no doubt large and respectable. We have seen a list of delegates to the number of upwards of 100, chosen to represent the District of Columbia and different counties of Maryland and Virginia. Albert Gallatin and James Shriver, Esqs. were chosen to represent Fayette county, in this state, and John C. Wright, Esq. to represent Jefferson county, Ohio.

The People's Ticket has succeeded in the city of New-York, by a majority of 500 over the caucus or Crawford ticket. We have not yet heard the result of the election in any of the counties of the state.

[We have since seen returns from a number of counties. Out of 62 representatives and senators chosen, not more than 12 are for Crawford This is considered a death blow to the caucus in New York.]

At the late session of the Rhode Island Legislature, a resolution was passed instructing the delegation of that state in Congress, to advocate the adoption of measures for the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures.

American Silk.—At a cattle show in Rhode Island Dr. B. Dyer, of Providence, appeared dressed in an entire suit of silk, of a superior quality, "manufactured in his own family, even from the culture of the trees to the growing of the worms producing the material."

The Boston Bard has commenced the publication in New York of a literary newspaper, entitled the "*Mental Museum*."

Catechisms for colored persons, are advertised in a Charleston paper. It is said there are connected with the different churches in that city, and in full communion, upwards of 5000 slaves.

The Rev. Colston C. Waring, a colored preacher, of Petersburgh, Va. visited Montserado, the American Colony in Africa, and has returned so much pleased with it, that he is closing his affairs in this country, in order to return thither. He has engaged 100 colored persons at Petersburgh, and many at Richmond, to accompany him as colonists.

Jackson Meeting.

We give, below, the resolutions adopted by a meeting of Democratic friends of Gen. Jackson, in Philadelphia. The meeting is represented to have been large, and composed almost exclusively of the supporters of Gov. Shulze. Holgate and Sherer, two of the committee of correspondence, are members of the legislature, Simpson is editor of the Columbian Observer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.

Democratic Town Meeting.—At a meeting of Democratic Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, convened agreeably to public notice, at the County Court House, on Wednesday, the 5th of Nov. 1823, *Jacob Holgate* was called to the Chair, and *Zaiegman Phillips* was appointed Secretary.

A preamble, consisting of a panegyric on General Jackson, and various resolutions were offered by James Thackara, considered separately, and unanimously adopted. The following are the Resolutions passed.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the imperative duty of the people, as well as a sacred right secured to us by the Constitution, to select our own Candidate for the Presidency of the United States independent of all interference, and aloof from all dictation.

Resolved, That as DEMOCRATS, we maintain the right to think and act for ourselves, and never will surrender to a self constituted Aristocracy, that freedom of opinion, which is at once the source of our greatness, and the preserver of our Liberties.

Resolved, That in accordance with these principles we will support GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, as the next President of the U. States—

Because he has always been a uniform and consistent Democrat.

Because he is eminently qualified both as a Statesman and a Warrior, to govern the nation wisely in peace, and to conduct her triumphantly through war.

Because, as a Patriot, we have full confidence in his moderation, his virtues and his firmness, being a friend to the *Rights of man* and *Universal Suffrage*.

Resolved, That we consider ANDREW JACKSON as having claims to the gratitude of this Republic, for this distinguished station, which no other Candidate can prefer, and which we are bound to grant, by our love of country, our devotion to liberty, and our admiration of Patriotism.

Resolved, That this meeting pledge themselves solemnly to one another, to devote all their exertions to promote the election of GEN. ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That James Thackara, John Goodman, Stephen Simpson, Jacob Holgate, Jacob Shearer, Thomas Leiper, James Ronaldson, Nathan Jones (Bleckley,) and John M. Taylor, constitute a Committee of Correspondence, to hold communication with similar committees throughout the state, and for the purpose of an interchange of sentiment throughout the Union.

Resolved, That this meeting do earnestly recommend to the *Friends of Jackson* throughout the state, to hold meetings, and organize their strength in the several districts, thus taking a firm stand in defence of their country, the Constitution, and the glorious principles of *Seventy Six*.

Resolved, unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, be published in *all* the papers in the city.

JACOB HOLGATE, Chairman.

Attest—ZAEBDIAH PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Queerish.—The Democratic Press (so called) presents a table of the votes for Governor, in 1820 and 1823, to which are affixed two columns showing the democratic gain and the *federal* gain at the election last named. In the columns of gain, we perceive that the Alderman takes the vote for Findlay in 1820 as the democratic vote; whereby, on his own admission, this *undeviating democrat* supported the federal candidate at that period.—*Chron.*

Sundry disinterested politicians are industriously employed in obtaining the signatures of the people to petitions for office. This is rather an useless business. It is the members of the Legislature, and not the people, who are to regulate appointments to office. This may be taken by officehunters as they please; but mark our words, the influence of one member will outweigh the solicitations of 1000 of the common run of mankind. If the *quid pro quo* gentlemen do not soon set about propitiating the members, they will find their scampering through the country, spending their time and money, to have been all for nought.—*Chronicle.*

Congress.—The eighteenth Congress convenes at Washington on Monday, the first of December next. There will be a considerable contest for the Speaker's chair. Three candidates have already been spoken of—Mr. Clay, Mr Webster, and Mr. Taylor.

The State Legislature will convene at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, the 2d of December next.

The inauguration of Gov. Shulze will take place on Tuesday, the 16th of December.

[*Lancaster Journal.*

Something new.—Mr Joseph Buchanan, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, has published the description of a wonderful invention, in the National Intelligencer. It is a steam engine consisting of one capillary tube or more, arranged as a steam generator He calculates that his contrivance will be, in all cases, 100 times more powerful than the steam generator, and in larger engines, 200 times. The weight of the furnace is to be deducted, as he uses none. He thinks that it will supersede every species of unintelligent power, for all purposes whatsoever, even for ploughing our fields.—He contemplates its application to flying thro' the air, and states, that for his machine, in its flight, to employ a fifty horse power, it need not weigh more than 500lbs. The manner in which he sums up its utility is astonishing. "When the winds are not unfavorable, the citizens of Washington may attend dinner parties in Boston, and return home the same evening; the mail can be carried in a day from the seat of government, to the most distant part of the Union; and our merchants may visit Europe, transact their business, and return home in a week."

Speaking of the above invention, the editor of the Louisville Advertiser remarks, that after its introduction, "A gentleman would never condescend to perform a journey after the ordinary vulgar mode, when he could place himself securely in one of Dr. Buchanan's *Capillary Flying Steam Wind Mills* and taking his course, move off at the moderate rate of one or two miles per minute; breakfast at Pittsburgh, dine at Philadelphia, and sup at Boston; proceeding from thence to London, it could only be necessary to provide himself with a peck of coals, a jug of fresh water, a few crackers, some slices of pork a pint of molasses, and a bottle of rum. There will no longer be any difficulty in ascertaining the sources of the Niger and the Nile. In short, to explore the continent of Europe, will only be the work of a week, and the other three quarters of the globe can be accurately surveyed in less than a month. Post-chaises and telegraphs will soon be forgotten. Intelligence will be carried on the "wings of the wind."

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Statement of Miss Julia Harrison's Grass Bonnet which received the 1st premium at the New York Fair, October 1823, and was bought by Mr. John Leonard, at auction for $100.

11 days in preparing and cutting the straw.
48 days in braiding the same.
34 days in sewing the same.
120 yards of braid in the hat.
288,000 times turned or handled in braiding
288,000 separate stitches in sewing, which is
2,400 inches in each yard.
65 rows around the front.
7 inches in the front.
9 2-7 braids to the inch.
13 straws in the braid
3½ yards is a day's work at braiding.
4 do. do. do. sewing.

Directions for curing the Grass

The grass for the above hat, known by the name of "Spear Grass," was cut on the 18th of June, while in a green state, the blow just dropping off; put in scalding water for five minutes; laid in the sun one day; scalded again in the same manner; laid in the sun and dew till it becomes perfectly dry, time about one week, taking care that no rain falls on it—then trim it—for in this instance only the top joint was used, scald it in pearl ash water and soap suds five minutes; then smoked in brimstone till nearly dry; taken out and laid in the sun till perfectly dry, then it is fit for use.

American Wines.

Vineyard, near Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 13th, 1823.

DEAR SIR,—I have this day put away the last barrel of wine of this vintage in my cellar—I have twenty-five barrels of different kinds (the produce of about two acres,) viz:

9	*barrels of Constantia,* containing	301	*galls.*
6	*do. Tokay, do.*	208	*do.*
6	*do. Blond Madeira, do.*	202	*do*
5	*do. of the above grapes mix'd do*	158	*do.*
2	*do. Worthington grape, cultivated,*	10	*do.*
1	*keg made of the Fox Grape, cultivated,*		

Total 837 *galls*

of which about one seventh will be lees, &c.

The grapes did not ripen so well nor so equally this as they did last year, and were two weeks later in ripening; and a great many more mildewed and rotted than usual, owing to the wet weather in August.

To answer a number of inquiries, of how much wine will a bushel of grapes produce? I had twenty two bushels of the Constantia grapes picked and in the bunches they weighed 45 lbs. the bushel, and when picked off the bushes they measured 12½ bushels, and weighed sixty six pounds the bushel. They were then bruised and put into a vat, and after the pulp and coloring matter was dissolved (which took three days) the juice was drawn off from the bottom of the vat, and produced fifty four gallons of pure juice. Then the skins and seeds were put to the press and produced ten and a half gallons more, making in the whole sixty four and a half gallons of juice from 22 bushels of bunches of grapes—I then had twenty bushels of the Tokay grapes gathered, and in the bunches they weighed 24 and a half pounds They were bruised and fermented one night, when there was forty three gallons of pure juice drawn from them, and when they were submitted to the press they produced sixteen gallons more, making in all fifty nine gallons If the season had been drier, I suppose there would not have been so much juice in the grapes but it would have been richer—but I have no doubt on an average of years, the above mentioned grapes will produce more than two and a half gallons to the bushel of bunches

About one third of all my Bland Madeira grapes became mildewed or otherwise perished, and it has been the worst year that I ever knew of for ripening grapes.

About eleven bushels of grapes in the bunches on an average, make a barrel of wine, and an acre will on an average, make upwards of four hundred gallons.

I am, Dear Sir, very respectfully your's &c
JOHN ADLUM.

P. S.—As there were considerable quantities of grapes sold in the market, and otherwise disposed of and given away, I think I had about 500 bushels.

The Senate of Tennesse have passed a bill making all processes returnable two years from the date of the same, unless the plaintiff will endorse on the writ, that he will receive the Tennessee bank notes, *oak leaves* as they have been called in payment. We did think that this country was too enlightened to tolerate a proposition so unjust and unjuitous.—*Aurora.*

The *aliens* residing in Paterson County, N. J. held a meeting on the 21st of October, as a primary step towards making an appeal to Congress to obtain a revision of the *Alien Laws* which they conceive "detrimental to the United States and injurious to themselves." In order to accomplish this end they call upon their brother aliens who are scattered over this continent, to co-operate in relieving each other from the restrictive operations of this once salutary regulation, but now as they humbly believe from the change of circumstances and times, an impolitic measure.

Aurora

Horse Racing in Vermont.—The Legislature of Vermont has passed a law more effectually to prevent horse racing in that state by a large majority. When the bill was called up for the second reading Mr Sutton moved that it be rejected. A Mr. Pierpoint hoped the bill would not be dismissed. The pretence for horse-racing he said, was indeed a specious one—that of improving the breed of horses; but he believed the practice degraded the *breed of men*, more than it improved the breed of horses.

French Spoliations.—We have been credibly informed, says the Baltimore Patriot, that the claims to indemnity for the spoliation committed by the French, which were given up to that power by the United States, for a valuable consideration in the Convention of 1800, are about to be urged against this government at the ensuing session of Congress, under a course of proceeding that promises relief to the long suffering claimants. A gentleman of this city has been appointed by the claimants in all the cities and towns in the United States, to bring the subject before Congress.

It is stated, that the new Postmaster General, in making the contracts last month, for carrying the various mails in the United States, has reduced the amount for that service to about seventy thousand dollars less than it has heretofore been.

Bursting of a Steam Boiler.—Two men were lately so much scalded by the bursting of a boiler in the steam mill of Messrs. Hixson's Maysville, Ky that they expired shortly after the accident. The strength of the boiler is said to have been calculated and tried, nearly at the rate of 70 pounds to the square inch; the safety valve was only pressed down at the rate of about forty pounds; and, from the resistance, judging by the explosion, as well as by the appearance of the metal, all was thought safe and good!

[*U. S. Gazette.*

Sleighing.—The snow had fallen so deep at Woodstock Vermont, on the 28th Oct. that sleighs were passing along with considerable briskness.

Woodbury, (N. J.) November 6.—John Steelman, Esq. of Weymouth township, in this county pulled from one of the trees in his orchard, an APPLE, measuring *twelve and a half inches* in circumference, and *twelve and three quarter inches* round the stem and blossom end.

A potatoe weighing *seven pounds and eight ounces*, has been produced in the garden of a gentleman at Fayetteville.

A neat way of announcing births.—A North Carolina paper says—"We are gratified in noticing the increase of our population by the influx of *strangers* Some half a dozen *young gentlemen* were added to the number last night.

On the 27th ult. a Coroner's inquest was held in the gaol of Quebec, on the body of Anne Donnohue, who was committed to prison on the 18th of August, and died of extreme debility. She was the great-niece of Oliver Goldsmith, the poet, and grand daughter of his brother, the Clergyman, to whom he has dedicated his poem, "The Traveller," and whom he has depicted as

——"a man to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year."

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STAR, OCT. 31.

A daring attempt to murder.—On Friday night, the third instant, an attempt was made to murder colonel *Hartwell Tucker*, high sheriff of Brunswick county, Virginia, by George Elliott, a neighbor, for the purpose of robbing him of his money, as he had at that time, about 8,000 dollars, belonging to the public, in his possession. He came to the colonel's that evening, apparently to pay a friendly visit, and after sitting till bed-time, was conducted up stairs to bed. The colonel also soon after retired to rest, in a chamber below. About midnight, when the colonel was asleep Elliott entered his room and stabbed him in three places in the left side. His life was saved by the timely interference of his faithful servant, who was in the kitchen and, hearing a noise, ran to his master's room, and seized Elliot, who gave him a severe stab in the neck Before other assistance could be obtained, Elliott made his escape, but was taken a few days afterwards by two of the deputy sheriffs and a nephew of the colonel's and is now lodged in Brunswick jail, awaiting his trial We understand that hopes are entertained of colonel Tucker's recovery

At the desolate island of Ascension in the Atlantic between Africa and Brazil, there is a peculiar crevice in a large rock, termed *the Sailor's Post Office*, in which the crews of vessels passing to India or returning, leave such letters as they wish to send back and which are punctually taken to their destination by the next ship that passes in a contrary way.

The Washington City Republican of October 30 says:—"Last night, Dr. COZENS, of this city, fell into a pit, which had been dug near the General Post Office, owing, it is supposed, to the darkness of the night, and broke his neck.—His body was not found until this morning."

In 1512, Juan Pounce de Leon, a Spaniard of distinction, (as we are informed by Herera,) actually took a voyage to Florida for the purpose of bathing in the River Jimini, which he had been told, and believed would restore him to youth like the cauldron of Medea.

When Lord Byron sailed from Genoa to Greece he is said to have taken on board his vessel warlike instruments equal to the equipment of 1000 men. Many English officers, upon half pay then resident in Italy, accompanied him.

Woollen Rags.—A correspondent of the Farmer's Journal, on the subject of woollen rags says, "it may not have come to your knowledge that there are from 300 to 350 packs of woollen rags weekly broke down, re-spun, and wrought into cloth, *a second time*, in the towns of Leeds and Huddersfield alone.—The enormous quantity of from *fifteen to eighteen thousand packs of rags annually*, are collected and imported from all parts of the Continent and used as stated, duty free."

Easy Bed.—I went at noon, says Dr. Franklin in his Journal, to Bathe in Marton's Salt Water Hot Bath, at Southampton, and floating on my back, fell asleep, and slept near an hour by my watch, without sinking or turning! a thing I never did before, and should hardly have thought possible. Water is the easiest bed that can be.

It is said there is a pump on Long Island possessing the surprising power of converting one quart of milk into three pints! We don't believe a word of it.—*Hornet.*

Mode of assessing taxes in Africa.—The King of Congo sometimes walks out on a dry day, when there is a high wind. He then puts his bonnet over one ear only, and when it is blown off by the wind, he imposes a tax on those subjects who live in the quarter from which the wind blew.

Approach of Winter.—Cold and cloudy days and frosty nights have come upon us with their warning—Prepare for winter! The trees are rapidly losing their green verdure, and vegetation, growing sallow and sickly, buds us—Prepare for winter! The sun pays us but a brief daily visit already, and the rapid approach of each succeeding night speaks also—Prepare for winter! Well, how will the honest farmer prepare? Oh, he has had a noble season; he has a barn full of grain and hay, and apples for cider, and plenty of wood to burn He is ready Our friends, the merchants, will get up a winter assortment directly—they will do very well The mechanics can get along all weathers they have dependents enough at their backs—the girls who are going to marry will want furniture, the farmers sundry knick-knacks, &c &c. But how shall the *printer* prepare, who has no wood, nor winter stores, and half of whose subscribers *have not paid him?* Ah! how shall he prepare? Hope will whisper to him, "they will be along by and by." He will not be disappointed—no, no, no. ☞ WANTED—About *fifty* good subscribers this winter—for which fifty thanks and a prime assortment of *News, Legislative Proceedings*, and a great variety of *literary articles* will be given.

[*Trenton Emporium.*

Boat News.

Port of Pittsburgh.

DAPARTED.

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—— Steam Boat *Pittsburgh*, 100 tons, Allen & Co. owners, Davis, master, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

☞ The Steam-Boat *General Neville*, of 100 tons, Page & Gray and Eichbaum & Co. owners, Page, master, is to depart for Louisville this day

☞ The *Eclipse*, a new Steam Boat, owned by S. & A. Hart & Co. will depart for Louisville or New-Orleans, in three or four days, on her first voyage. This is a fine boat, of 120 tons.

Married,

At Greensburgh, on Tuesday last, the Rev. A. O. PATTERSON, of Sewickly, to Miss MARIA SPEER, daughter of Rev. William Speer, of Greensburgh.

At Huntingdon, Pa. on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Norman Nash, Gen. *Wm. R. Smith*, of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to Miss *Mary Hamilton Van Dyke*, of Cahaba, Alabama.

Notice.

PERSONS having any claims on the *German Congregation*, in Pittsburg, will please to present their accounts for settlement, in the Meeting House, on Monday, the 1st of December, at 11 o'clock, where a committee will attend.

Lewis Peters,
Treasurer.

Nov. 14, 1823—3t.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

November 3, 1823.

THE president and directors of this institution, have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, for the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 14th inst.

November 14.—3t

TAKE NOTICE.

I THE undersigned, respectfully inform my friends and clients, that I have retired from the practice of the Law, and have left my dockets, papers, &c. in the hands of my late partner, W. W. FETTERMAN, Esq. who has undertaken to wind up and complete all the professional business now unfinished. Having confidence in the punctuality, skill, and attention of Mr Fetterman, I beg leave to recommend him to all my clients and friends, as a gentleman on whom they may place the utmost reliance, and the more especially, as an arrangement has been made by which HENRY BALDWIN Esq. will be associated with him in every case where it may be required. All persons indebted to me for professional services, will please to settle with, and pay the amount to Mr Fetterman, with as little delay as possible, he having full authority to collect the same.

John H. Hopkins.

November 14, 1823.

The Subscriber

Has Removed his Office,

To that now occupied by HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. with whom he is now associated in the practice of the law.

W. W. Fetterman.

November 14—3

Notice to Collectors.

THE delinquent Collectors of Allegheny county, are hereby notified to make immediate settlement of their respective duplicates. The demands against the county are numerous and pressing, and cannot be met without the assistance and co-operation of the several collectors. In many cases the balances due by collectors are of too long standing to admit of further indulgence; and however unpleasant it may be to resort to coercive measures, if this notice is not attended to, the most energetic measures will be adopted and pursued to obtain a speedy and final settlement of said duplicates. In such cases the course pointed out by law is very summary: therefore, it is hoped, that to prevent so disagreeable an alternative, a proper attention will be paid to this notice.

Wm Blair,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

Nov. 14—3

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of last month, an apprentice to the Tailoring Business, named

Lewis Talbott.

He is about 17 years of age; about 5 feet high; stout made; fair complexion: Took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, a blue coat, with several other articles of dress not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who will return said boy to me. The law will be enforced against any person who shall harbor said Runaway.

John M'Combs.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14—3t

Notice to my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Abraham V. Mattson, late professor of Mathematics and Teacher in the Wilmington Academy, Delaware, and now of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent debtors, and that they have appointed *Monday, the 15th day of December next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Abraham V. Mattson.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1823.—3t.

The Spectre of the Forest,

OR,

ANNALS OF THE HOUSATONIC,

A NEW-ENGLAND ROMANCE,

By the Author of the "*Wilderness*," in two vols.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS,

Corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7.—3t.

Mr. Parmly,---Dentist,

WILL attend to the duties of his profession, at Mrs. KERR'S, in Second Street, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 2 P. M

☞ The celebrated Painting of the *Capuchin Chapel at Rome*, may be seen at Mr. Parmly's Room, for a few days, from 3 o'clock, P. M. to 9. Admittance 12½ cents.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17.—tf

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK, and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf *Market Street*

Bank of Pittsburgh.

Oct. 16 1823.

AN election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Institution will be held at the Banking Room, Third Monday, the 17th day of November next, agreeably to the charter

Alex. Johnston, Cashier.

Oct. 17.—5t

168

Poetry.

The following lines have afforded us as much amusement as any thing that has appeared since the publication of "Broad Grins." Our Yankee friend is a genuine disciple of Momus, and worthy to be successor to all the Colmans.—*Albany Argus.*

From the Providence R. I. Journal.

I.

There's something very curious in the manner
In which you can twist words into rhymes,
Single and double.
To see how one thing with another chimes;
That is, if you have wit enough to plan a
Story, or something else to write about,
Without
Much trouble.

II.

Suppose we try now One *Asa Stokes*,
One of those men whom every thing provokes,
A surly tempered, evil minded, bearish,
Ill natured kind of being;
He was the Deacon of the parish,
And had the overseeing
Of some small matters, such as the ringing
Of the church bell, and '*took the lead* in singing.'

III.

Well: Deacon Stokes had gone to bed, one night
About *eleven;*
'Twas in December, if my memory's right,
In - '97;
'Twas cold enough to make a Russian shiver.
I think, I never
Knew one
Colder than this: in faith, it was a *blue one!*
As by the Almanac foretold, 'twas
A real Lapland night.. Good lord! how cold 'twas.

IV.

There was a chap about there, named *Ezekiel,*
A *clever, good for nothing fellow,*
Who, very often, used to get quite mellow,
Of whom, the Deacon always used to speak ill:
For he was fond of cracking jokes
On Deacon Stokes:
To show on
What terms he stood, among the *women folks,*
And so on.

V.

It came to pass, that on the night I spake of,
Ezekiel left the tavern bar-room where
He'd spent the evening, for the sake of
Drowning care,
By partaking
Of merry making
And enjoyment [ment
Of *some good fellows* there, whose sole employ-
Was, in all kinds of weather,
On every night,
'By early candle light,'
To get together,
Reading *the papers*, smoking pipes, and *chewing,*
Telling '*long yarns*' and pouring down '*the ruin.*'

VI.

'Pretty well corn'd,' and 'up to any thing;'
Drunk as a lord, and happy as a king,
'Bare as a razor,' from his midnight revel,
Not fearing muskets, women, or the devil,
With a right *heart,*
Much lighter than a feather,
With a light *soul,*
That spurned the freezing weather;
And with a *head*
Ten times as light as either;
And a *purse* perhaps as light as all together;
On went Ezekiel, with a great expansion
Of thought,
Until he brought
Up, at a post before the Deacon's mansion

VII

With one arm round the post, awhile he stood,
In thoughtful mood;
With one eye turned
Up towards the window, where,
With feeble glare,
A candle burned;
Then with a serious
Face, and a grave, mysterious
Shake of the head,
Ezekiel said;
(His right eye once more, thrown
Upon the beacon
That from the window shone;)
"*I'll start the Deacon*"

VIII

Rap, rap, rap, rap, went Deacon Stokes' knocker,
But no one stirred. Rap, rap, it went again.
By George!—it must be after ten o'clock, or
They take an early hour for *turning in.*"

IX

Rap, rap, rap, rap,—"My conscience! how they keep
A fellow waiting! Lord, how sound they sleep!"

X.

The Deacon then began to be alarmed;
And, in amazement,
Threw up the casement,
And, with a cap on head,
Of fiery red,
Demanded what the cause was of the riot
That thus disturbed his quiet.

XI.

'Quite cold this evening, DeaconStokes,' replied
The voice below. 'Well, well, sir, what's the matter?' [ter!'
'Quite chilly, Deacon, how your teeth do chat-
'You vagabond, a pretty time you've chosen
To show your wit; for I am almost frozen.
Be off, or I'll come down and put the lash on.'—
'Why, bless you, Deacon, dont be in a passion.'
'Twas all in vain
To speak again;
For, with the Deacon's threat about the lash,
Down went the sash.

XII.

Rap rap rap, rap, the knocker went again;
And neither of them was a very light rap.
Thump, thump, against the door, went 'Zekiel's cane,
And that, once more, brought Deacon Stokes's night cap

XIII.

'Very cold weather, Deacon Stokes, to night.'
'Begone, you vile,
Insolent dog; or I'll
Give you *a warming;* and should serve you right:
You villain, it is time to end your hoax.'
'Why, bless your soul and body, Deacon Stokes,
Dont be so cross;
When I've come here
In this severe
Night, which is cold enough to kill a horse,
For your advice
In a very difficult and nice
Question.—Now, lord bless you,
Deacon, do make haste and dress you.'

XIV

'Well, well, out with it—if it must be so,
Be quick about it,
I'm very cold.'
'Well, Deacon, I dont doubt it;
In a few words the matter can be told.
Deacon, the case is this:—I want to know,
If this cold weather holds out all summer here,
What time GREEN PEAS *will be along next year?*"

Miscellany.

FASHIONABLE VISITS

From the National Advocate.

Mr. Editor,—I promised to furnish you with a few hints, by which the follies and frivolities of fashion may be avoided, girls comfortably married and young men reclaimed from idleness and extravagance.

Before I approach my main object, allow me to complain of the present system of visiting, or giving and returning calls, which I aver is extremely ridiculous and preposterous, and every way at variance with the good and substantial principles of hospitality. Yesterday, while I was posting my legor in the parlor, down came my two daughters, Peggy and Poppet, flounced up to the knees, their cambric dresses full of lace, insertings, eyelet holes and puckers, each with Leghorn flats on their heads, parasols and reticules in hand, and "betwixt their fingers and thumb they held" each a little gilt card-case. "Well, my daughters," said I, "where are you going so early and so fine?" "Why, pa, we are going to make some calls" Indeed! "Well, my sweetest, and upon whom are you going to call?" "O, several ladies; first, Mrs. Cammomile, from Boston" "Why, my loves, she is at Orange Spring" O yes papa, we know it, but we can *leave our cards.*" "Cards! Very well; and whom next do you intend to visit?"—"Why, we shall leave cards at Mrs. Citron's, at the Misses Timbertop's, at Mr. and Mrs Pride's, of India, from the south, and on our return home we shall call in at Mrs. Jones's and eat some pine-apple tarts" "Will you leave a card at Mrs Jones's?" "O no, pa, but we want a few shillings from you for that visit." Away they went, full of glee and spirits, to execute an idle and unmeaning ceremony. My mantle-piece is covered with visiting cards from Mr Such-a-one, and Mrs. Such-a-one, and Miss Such-a-one, whom I never had the honor to see, and know no more than I do the Cham of Tartary; and yet this is fashion, forsooth! The evil, however, is not confined to the women. I find the men inoculated with the same folly. Thirty years ago, when a friend came to town, he considered it his duty to call on me, and say "how d'ye do, here am I" He would drop in at tea time, and spend an agreeable evening; but now it is expected that I am first to discover by some supernatural sign, that a friend is in town I am then to scour the city to discover where he lodges; and if he is not at home, I am to leave a card with my address.

The other day, walking briskly through Wall street, I came bump up to an old and esteemed friend, whom I had not seen for several years. He returned my cordial salutations and shake of the hand with a cold and formal bow. How long have you been in town my friend," said I. "A week" "A week, and not let me know that?" "I lodge at the City Hotel," said he: Another cold bow.

Now, how the devil was I to discover that my friend had been a whole week in town, when he neither called upon me, nor gave me any intimation of the fact? And I am censured for want of hospitality and politeness to a friend who has a legitimate claim to attention, when the truth is to be attributed to his formal stiffness and close adherence to a rigid etiquette. In a stranger, I admit that these preliminaries are necessary; and even then they are carried to extremities. In female intercourse, this etiquette is every way contrary to their natural inclinations; for women are inclined to be sociable with each other, and would be so, if they were not trammeled by the imperative rules of fashion. One lady calls upon another; talks of the weather, the springs, the theatre, and a thousand other topics of the day; rises, makes her courtesy and walks off—The lady returns the visit; talks of the very same things; makes her courtesy sails off and here the intercourse ceases Here the friendship ends, even before it commences.—No time or opportunity is offered to cultivate an acquaintance to discover each other's virtues, to enlarge and improve the mind; it is a visit, a card a nod, and all is forgotten If you wish to entertain the lady hospitably, she will not thank you for a pleasant evening at tea, *en famille.* You must give a party; throw your rooms open; light your lamps; send for Simon; have ice creams and syllabubs, plum cake and fruits; invite a number of ladies, dizzened out in silk and artificial flowers, and dandies, in pumps and corsets; then the fiddlers and a dance. In short, there is no pleasure, no hospitality, unless it is found in a crowded room or in the mazes of a cotillion or a country dance. This was not the fashion thirty years ago, Mr. Editor, and yet I call upon all the old dowagers of our city to say whether we were not then as happy, aye happier than we are now

DENNIS DISMAL.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

A STAGE COACH.

A man can go but a little way through life before he finds himself elbowed by one, crowded by another, and snarled at by a third; especially, if it be his signal fortune to ride frequently in a stage coach along with an importation of calico a museum of canary birds and puppies, an invoice of band boxes, loads of trunks, bottles and umbrellas, nursing children and old maids, sailors and dandies, green peas and fresh salmon, and a Frenchman.

Most of the miseries of human life, [and that there are enough, every one knows who was ever jammed in a stage with twenty passengers calling himself nothing.]—I say, most of the miseries of human life admit of some amelioration, because we can generally estimate, at once, the amount of what we have to do and to suffer when calamity strikes us on the shoulder; and accordingly we set our teeth together with the more firmness; but, in a Stage Coach, there is no guessing what a day will bring forth.

After sealing the shoulders of some dozen of passengers, and, as if by miracle having escaped the dislocation of your ankle, and after many ineffectual attempts, wedging yourself at last, into a seat; your principal duty is there to endeavor to lessen the horrors of this "durance vile"—you begin first by moving your foot, then your head, and afterwards if possible, your shoulder, you then labor to get off your hat, and presently you will make many unlucky efforts for your handkerchief—for now, "vials full of odious sweet," salute your nasal sensibilities, with the united fragrance of musk, rose water, lozenges and peppermint.

By and by, you are addressed by one of the passengers, a companion in adversity—"Will you have the goodness to pass your snuff-box sir?"

"My dear sir, it would be the greatest happiness imaginable, for me to be able to confer such a favor, but at present having the misfortune of loosing the use of my arms, I"—

Ugh! Ugh! Ugh! now coughs a good old woman from the *pectralia* of her lungs—

Yah! Yah! goes the lap dog—

"You'll mash my Leghorn," exclaimed a fine young lady, perched in the back seat, between a large old man and a very old woman.

'Poor Poll—pretty Poll,' screamed the parrot.

"Be good enough, sir, to take the point of your cane off my gouty toe, and place it on another," says an irritable old gentleman to an alarmed dandy:—

To which my little dandy fiercely replies, "Do you know, sir, do you know, you are speaking to a gentleman!"

"No, I do not, upon my word"—says my crusty old fellow.

"Hoh, *Relax!—pardonnez moi, monsieur,*" vociferates the Frenchman, (speaking as it were by ventriloquism, from under the load of poultry and band-boxes which had hitherto concealed him)—"Hoh! monsieur!—je vois pric—take your von, pied, foot from my neck, I be—vat you call? *etouffe,* hanging, strangling,—de preath be valking from my—vat you call?—my—*les pommes*—my—my bod—my sto-mach!—Bah! *Peste!* take off your von two, tree foot."

"I say, messmate!" (cries a sailor) less of your blarney, if you like—square yourself, you outlandish land lubber and bring your stern athwart this here capstan and we'll bowse you up"—

"Oh diable."

You then, after the coachy answers the hundred questions which all who live on the road think themselves bound to ask; and after he has made the two hundred answers which he supposes himself bound to give—afterwards you are unloaded *en masse* at a tavern.

Then wo be to the man who fares sumptuously every [other] day; and wo be to him who has so little sense as not to eat for his life, or so much delicacy as to think for the wants of others, while his own stomach will take no apology Just at the moment you *hook* your chicken—just as the Frenchman makes himself understood well enough to get possession of his soup and crust—the little dandy having caught his little bit of ham—the old lady her plate full of the boiled—and the crusty old gentleman beginning to survey with delighted eyes his ample moiety of the roasted, and the stewed and the boiled;—of all that walks, dives, or swims—*then* precisely at that moment you hear a trumpet 'shaking the archy vault," and the terrible words reverberated:—

"Stage is ready," ye who have plates to eat prepare to leave them now! Every starving sojourner spitefully throws down knife and fork and moving slowly and sullenly from the table 'casts a longing, lingering look behind"

Your next business, is, to get your old seat in the carriage, or else a better one. In the last case—

"Sir, is not that my seat:"

"'Twas your's—'tis mine."—

Then comes up to the door a new passenger, being numbered 21. He looks with a terrified eye upon the mass of mortality heaped in the carriage; and seems to be almost as much frightened as Macbeth when he saw the ghost of Banquo, exclaimed, "the table's full!"

You proceed—the carriage breaks down;—the little dandy spoils his hat; the old lady loses her bottle of rose-water, and the crusty old gentleman loses his temper; the old sailor is capsized, and the young lady ruins her Leghorn; the lap-dog breaks his neck; and you, after a pleasant walk of ten miles arrive at another tavern.

Qualifications for Congress.—"Why do you not present yourself as a candidate for Congress?" said a lady the other day to her husband, who was confined to his chair by the gout. "Why should I, my dear?" repied he, "I am not qualified for the station" "Nay, but I think you are," returned the wife; "your language and actions are truly parliamentary. When *bills* are presented, for instance, you either order them to be laid on the table or you make a motion to *rise*; though often out of *order*, you are still *supported* by the *chair*; and you often poke your nose into *measures* which are calculated to destroy the *constitution.*"

At the recent cattle show dinner in Middlesex county, the following toast was drunk:—

"The ploughs*hare*, a better *share* than those of Banks and Turnpikes"

An asthmatic patient, who was rather deficient in orthography, wrote to his physician, stating that "his *coffin* had returned" and desired to know what he should do; to which the latter sent him an answer, recommending him to send it back to the *undertaker.*

Sickness near Philadelphia.

The report of the Committee for the relief of the necessitous sick, which we published on Tuesday, notices the fact, "that in Penn Township, and in the remote parts of the country, the disease [fever] has not been confined to low and wet grounds nor to the margins of Creeks, Rivers, Milldams, &c. but has prevailed more on the high grounds, usually remarkable for healthiness" Without the latter fact of general healthfulness, it is a truth confirmed by all experience, that the low grounds adjacent to flowing water are incomparably more salubrious, than the elevations above, which attract the exhalations from below. The low lands are thus relieved from the cause of disease, arising from that source, and whose morbid operation is principally transferred to the former, where the damps repose and are dissolved The German population may be said to possess almost a national propensity to establish their domestic accommodations on the margin of water There they remain comparatively healthy, whilst their neighbors above suffer under agues and autumnal diseases.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Sickness in Ohio.—The Columbus Ohio Monitor of the 11th inst. estimates that within the area of 100 miles square, having Columbus for a centre, including the greater part of 17 counties, and parts of several others, with a population of 165,000 persons, on the first and second week of September, more than one half of the whole population were in a greater or less degree SICK; and that at some period during the months of July, Aug. and Sept more than four fifths of the whole population have suffered either severe or slight indisposition!

The most extravagant imagination can hardly furnish a picture of desolation greater than the reality. In some places, particularly on Darby plains, whole families have been lying helpless with sickness. Not one well enough to assist another to wet his feverish lips with water, and the situation of such a family has been some time unknown to their less afflicted neighbor, who was deeply engaged in administering to his own sick family. No-

where are the ravages in which the funeral obsequies are performed by hardly a sufficient number to dispose of the dead body; and we have never heard of a case where a corpse has remained more than two days, without the knowledge of the death being communicated to any neighbor, as the family of the deceased were unable to communicate it. Frequently were unable to communicate it. Frequently so many patient could receive no medical aid, so pressed were the physicians

The fever of the preceding years, has perhaps correctly been termed bilious This year it is near typhus. It has proved more fatal in this immediate neighborhood, since the appearance of frost, though the number of new cases are fewer, and the sick-list is much diminished by convalescence. The same local situations as formerly, viz: vicinity of streams and prairies have been the greatest theatre of its ravages; but, unlike its former operations, it has not been confined to low marshy grounds but those high grounds which have been before generally free, have felt its destructive force In such places there have been as great a portion of deaths.

A journey through our section presents an unexampled scene of desolation Houses and cabins are converted into hospitals! Our forests are unmoved by the axe of the new resident; and our tillage fields desolated by the ravages of the destroying angel The usual season for sowing seed for next year's harvest is past, and very little seed committed to the clods. This is our prospect of next year's crop; and we already hear much less murmuring of abundant stores of grain, which will not sell. We do not, however, predict what a year or a day may bring forth; but from our present calamity we may freely exclaim *May the Lord cut short his work in righteousness!*

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville in this state is now prepared for the reception of pupils. It is under the superintendance of the Rev. John R Kerr, formerly of Virginia, and Mr. Mitchell, lately from New York. Twelve pupils have been admitted, and in the short space of a few months the first rudiments of education have been imparted to them, they can already spell read and write with facility and ease. The fact is hardly credible, but it is true, that the minds of the Deaf and Dumb can be unfolded and cultivated as certainly and we believe as rapidly as those of other children enjoying all the faculties of nature. *Kentucky Reporter*

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract.

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called "BALLY SPALLEN," situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected and in good order, one two story frame house, grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone store house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called "DIRTY CAMP," situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called "RUSH CAMP," containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining "Dirty Camp," containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called "FREEMAN'S FARM," situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes; Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-st. between Front and Water-St.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

JOSEPH HARVEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this place and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of

Church and Chamber
ORGAN BUILDING,
AND
PIANO FORTE
Making,

In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Being experienced in his business, he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.

Organs and Pianos repaired.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Steam Mill, Foundry, &c.

THE "EAGLE STEAM MILL" and Foundry, lately owned and occupied by Anthony Beelen, are offered

For Sale or Rent,

Together with a number of small Frame
Dwelling Houses,
in the vicinity.

Attached to the Mill, are several Machines for making Nails (one of them of a superior construction,) together with the proper apparatus for grinding Sad Irons, and finishing Wagon boxes, which if rented, may be had separate from the Mill.

The Foundry is very large and convenient, and the purchaser or renter can be supplied with a valuable collection of patterns, as well as every thing necessary for carrying on the business.

☞Application to be made at the office of the Bank of the United States.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 10, 1823.—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.
Geo. Miltenberger.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—1y

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

168

Poetry.

The following lines have afforded us as much amusement as any thing that has appeared since the publication of "Broad Grins" Our Yankee friend is a genuine disciple of Momus, and worthy to be successor to all the Colmans.—*Albany Argus.*

From the Providence R. I. Journal.

I.

There's something very curious in the manner
In which you can twist words into rhymes,
Single and double.
To see how one thing with another chimes;
That is, if you have wit enough to plan a
Story, or something else to write about,
Without
Much trouble.

II.

Suppose we try now One *Asa Stokes*,
One of those men whom every thing provokes,
A surly tempered, evil minded, bearish,
Ill natured kind of being;
He was the Deacon of the parish,
And had the overseeing
Of some small matters, such as the ringing
Of the church bell, and '*took the lead* in singing.'

III.

Well: Deacon Stokes had gone to bed, one night
About *eleven;*
'Twas in December, if my memory's right,
In '97;
'Twas cold enough to make a Russian shiver.
I think, I never
Knew one
Colder than this: in faith, it was a *blue one!*
As by the Almanac foretold, 'twas
A real Lapland night.. Good lord! how cold 'twas.

IV.

There was a chap about there, named *Ezekiel,*
A *clever, good for nothing fellow,*
Who, very often, used to get quite mellow,
Of whom, the Deacon always used to speak ill:
For he was fond of cracking jokes
On Deacon Stokes:
To show on
What terms he stood, among the *women folks,*
And so on.

V.

It came to pass, that on the night I spake of,
Ezekiel left the tavern bar-room where
He'd spent the evening, for the sake of
Drowning care,
By partaking
Of merry making
And enjoyment [ment
Of *some good fellows* there, whose sole employ-
Was, in all kinds of weather,
On every night,
'By early candle light,'
To get together,
Reading *the papers*, smoking pipes, and *chewing,*
Telling '*long yarns*' and pouring down '*the ruin.*'

VI.

'Pretty well corn'd,' and 'up to any thing,'
Drunk as a lord, and happy as a king,
'Blue as a razor,' from his midnight revel,
Not fearing muskets, women, or the devil,
With a light *heart,*
Much lighter than a feather,
With a light *soul,*
That spurned the freezing weather;
And with a *head*
Ten times as light as either;
And a *purse* perhaps as light as all together;
On went Ezekiel, with a great expansion
Of thought,
Until he brought
Up, at a post before the Deacon's mansion

VII

With one arm round the post, awhile he stood,
In thoughtful mood;
With one eye turned
Up towards the window, where,
With feeble glare,
A candle burned;
Then with a serious
Face, and a grave, mysterious
Shake of the head,
Ezekiel said;
(His right eye once more, thrown
Upon the beacon
That from the window shone;)
"*I'll start the Deacon*"

VIII

Rap, rap, rap, rap, went Deacon Stokes' knocker,
But no one stirred. Rap, rap, it went again.
By George!—it must be after ten o'clock, or
They take an early hour for *turning in.*"

IX

Rap, rap, rap, rap,—"My conscience! how they keep
A fellow waiting! Lord, how sound they sleep!"

X.

The Deacon then began to be alarmed;
And, in amazement,
Threw up the casement,
And, with a cap on head,
Of fiery red,
Demanded what the cause was of the riot
That thus disturbed his quiet.

XI.

'Quite cold this evening, Deacon Stokes,' replied
The voice below. 'Well, well, sir, what's the matter?' [ter!'
'Quite chilly, Deacon, how your teeth do chat-
'You vagabond, a pretty time you've chosen
To show your wit, for I am almost frozen
Be off; or I'll come down and put the lash on.'—
'Why, bless you, Deacon, dont be in a passion.'
'Twas all in vain
To speak again;
For, with the Deacon's threat about the lash,
Down went the sash.

XII.

Rap rap rap, rap, the knocker went again;
And neither of them was a very light rap.
Thump, thump, against the door, went 'Zekiel's cane,
And that, once more, brought Deacon Stokes's night cap

XIII.

'Very cold weather, Deacon Stokes, to night.'
'Begone, you vile,
Insolent dog; or I'll
Give you *a warming;* and should serve you right:
You villain, it is time to end your hoax.'
'Why, bless your soul and body, Deacon Stokes,
Dont be so cross;
When I've come here
In this severe
Night, which is cold enough to kill a horse,
For your advice
In a very difficult and nice
Question.—Now, lord bless you,
Deacon, do make haste and dress you.'

XIV

'Well, well, out with it—if it must be so,
Be quick about it,
I'm very cold.'
'Well, Deacon, I dont doubt it;
In a few words the matter can be told.
Deacon, the case is this:—I want to know,
If this cold weather holds out all summer here,
What time GREEN PEAS *will be along next year?*"

Miscellany.

FASHIONABLE VISITS

From the National Advocate

Mr. Editor,—I promised to furnish you with a few hints, by which the follies and frivolities of fashion may be avoided, girls comfortably married and young men reclaimed from idleness and extravagance.

Before I approach my main object, allow me to complain of the present system of shilling, or giving and returning *calls*, which I ever is extremely ridiculous and preposterous, and every way at variance with the good and substantial principles of hospitality. Yesterday, while I was posting my leger in the parlor, down came my two daughters, Peggy and Poppet, flounced up to the knees, their cambric dresses full of lace, insertings, eyelet holes and puckers, each with Legborn flats on their heads, parasols and reticules in hand, and "betwixt their fingers and thumb they held" each a little gilt card-case. "Well, my daughters," said I, "where are you going so early and so fine?" "Why, pa, we are going to make some calls" Indeed! "Well, my sweetest, and upon whom are you going to call?" "O, several ladies; first, Mrs. Camomile, from Boston" "Why, my loves, she is at Orange Spring" O yes papa, we know it, but we can *leave our cards.*" "Cards! Very well; and whom next do you intend to visit?"—"Why, we shall leave cards at Mrs. Citron's, at the Misses Timbertop's, at Mr. and Mrs Pride's, of India, from the south, and on our return home we shall call in at Mrs. Jones's and eat some pine-apple tarts" "Will you leave a card at Mrs Jones's?" "O no, pa, but we want a few shillings from you for that visit." Away they went, full of glee and spirits, to execute an idle and unmeaning ceremony. My mantle-piece is covered with visiting cards from Mr Such-a-one, and Mrs. Such-a-one, and Miss Such-a-one, whom I never had the honor to see, and know no more than I do the Cham of Tartary, and yet this is fashion, forsooth! The evil, however, is not confined to the women. I find the men inoculated with the same folly Thirty years ago, when a friend came to town, he considered it his duty to call on me, and say "how d'ye do, here am I" He would drop in at tea time, and spend an agreeable evening; but now it is expected that I am first to discover by some supernatural sign, that a friend is in town I am then to scour the city to discover where he lodges; and if he is not at home, I am to leave a card with my address.

The other day, walking briskly through Wall street, I came bump up to an old and esteemed friend, whom I had not seen for several years He returned my cordial salutations and shake of the hand with a cold and formal bow. How long have you been in town my friend," said I. "A week" "A week, and not let me know that?" "I lodge at the City Hotel," said he: Another cold bow.

Now, how the devil was I to discover that my friend had been a whole week in town, when he neither called upon me, nor gave me any intimation of the fact? And I am censured for want of hospitality and politeness to a friend who has a legitimate claim to attention, when the truth is to be attributed to his formal stiffness and close adherence to a rigid etiquette In a stranger, I admit that these preliminaries are necessary; and even then they are carried to extremities. In female intercourse, this etiquette is every way contrary to their natural inclinations; for women are inclined to be sociable with each other, and would be so, if they were not trammeled by the imperative rules of fashion One lady calls upon another; talks of the weather, the springs, the theatre, and a thousand other topics of the day; rises, makes her courtesy and walks off—The lady returns the visit; talks of the very same things; makes her courtesy sails off and here the intercourse ceases Here the friendship ends, even before it commences.—No time or opportunity is offered to cultivate an acquaintance to discover each other's virtues, to enlarge and improve the mind; it is a visit, a card a nod, and all is forgotten If you wish to entertain the lady hospitably, she will not thank you for a pleasant evening at tea, *en famille.* You must give a party; throw your rooms open; light your lamps; send for Simon; have ice creams and syllabubs, plum cake and fruits; invite a number of ladies, dizzened out in silk and artificial flowers, and dandies, in pumps and corsets; then the fiddlers and a dance. In short there is no pleasure, no hospitality, unless it is found in a crowded room or in the mazes of a cotillion or a country dance. This was not the fashion thirty years ago, Mr. Editor, and yet I call upon all the old dowagers of our city to say whether we were not then as happy, aye happier than we are now

DENNIS DISMAL.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

A STAGE COACH.

A man can go but a little way through life before he finds himself elbowed by one, crowded by another, and snarled at by a third; especially, if it be his signal fortune to ride frequently in a stage coach along with an importation of calico a museum of canary birds and puppies, an invoice of band boxes, loads of trunks, bottles and umbrellas, nursing children and old maids, sailors and dandies, green peas and fresh salmon, and a Frenchman.

Most of the miseries of human life, [and that there are enough, every one knows who was ever jammed in a stage with twenty passengers calling himself nothing.]—I say, most of the miseries of human life admit of some amelioration, because we can generally estimate, at once, the amount of what we have to do and to suffer when calamity strikes us on the shoulder; and accordingly we set our teeth together with the more firmness; but, in a Stage Coach, there is no guessing what a day will bring forth.

After sealing the shoulders of some dozen of passengers, and, as if by miracle having escaped the dislocation of your ankle, and after many ineffectual attempts, wedging yourself at last, into a seat; your principal duty is there to endeavor to lessen the horrors of this "durance vile"—you begin first by moving your foot, then your head, and afterwards if possible, your shoulder, you then labor to get off your hat, and presently you will make many unlucky efforts for your handkerchief—for now, "vials full of odious sweet," salute your nasal sensibilities, with the united fragrance of musk, rose water, lozenges and peppermint.

By and by, you are addressed by one of the passengers, a companion in adversity—"Will you have the goodness to pass your snuff-box sir?"

"My dear sir, it would be the greatest happiness imaginable, for me to be able to confer such a favor, but at present having the misfortune of loosing the use of my arms, I"—

Ugh! Ugh! Ugh! now coughs a good old woman from the *penetralia* of her lungs—

Yah! Yah! goes the lap dog—

"You'll spoil my Legborn"—exclaims a distressed young lady, planted in the back seat, between a large old man and a very old woman.

'Poor Poll—pretty Poll,' screamed the parrot.

"Be good enough, sir, to take the point of your cane off my gouty toe, and place it on another," says an irritable old gentleman to an alarmed dandy:—

To which my little dandy fiercely replies, "Do you know, sir, do you know, you are speaking to a gentleman?"

"No, I do not, upon my word"—says my crusty old fellow.

"Hoh, *Helas!—pardonnez moi, monsieur,*" vociferates the Frenchman, (speaking as it were by ventriloquism, from under the load of poultry and band-boxes which had hitherto concealed him)—"Hoh! monsieur!—je vois prie—take your von, pied, f-o-o-t from my neck, I be—vat you call? *etouffe*, hang-ing, strangling,—de preath be valking from my—vat you call?—my—*les poumens*—my—my bod—my sto-mach!—Bah! *Peste!* take off your von two, tree foot."

"I say, messmate!" (cries a sailor) less of your blarney, if you like—square yourself, you outlandish land lubber and bring your stern athwart this here capstan and we'll bowse you up"—

"Oh diable."

You then, after the coachy answers the hundred questions which all who live on the road think themselves bound to ask; and after he has made the two hundred answers which he supposes himself bound to give—afterwards you are unloaded *en masse* at a tavern.

Then wo be to the man who fares sumptuously every [other] day; and wo be to him who has so little sense as not to eat for his life, or so much delicacy as to think for the wants of others, while his own stomach will take no apology Just at the moment you *hook* your chicken—just as the Frenchman makes himself understood well enough to get possession of his soup and crust—the little dandy having caught his little bit of ham—the old lady her plate full of the boiled—and the crusty old gentleman beginning to survey with delighted eyes his ample moiety of the roasted, and the stewed and the boiled;—of all that walks, dives, or swims—*then precisely* at that moment you hear a trumpet shaking the archy vault," and the terrible words reverberated:—

"Stage is ready," ye who have plates to eat prepare to leave them now! Every starving sojourner spitefully throws down knife and fork and moving slowly and sullenly from the table casts a longing, lingering look behind"

Your next business, is, to get your old seat in the carriage, or else a better one. In the last case—

"Sir, is not that my seat:"

"'Twas your's—'tis mine."—

Then comes up to the door a new passenger being numbered 21. He looks with a terrified eye upon the mass of mortality heaped in the carriage; and seems to be almost as much frightened as Macbeth when he saw the ghost of Banquo, exclaimed, "the table's full!"

You proceed—the carriage breaks down;—the little dandy spoils his hat; the old lady loses her bottle of rose-water, and the crusty old gentleman loses his temper; the old sailor is capsized, and the young lady ruins her Legborn; the lap-dog breaks his neck; and you, after a pleasant walk of ten miles arrive at another tavern.

Qualifications for Congress.—"Why do you not present yourself as a candidate for Congress?" said a lady the other day to her husband, who was confined to his chair by the gout. "Why should I, my dear?" repied he, "I am not qualified for the station" "Nay, but I think you are," returned the wife; "your language and actions are truly parliamentary. When *bills* are presented, for instance, you either order them to be laid on the table or you make a motion to *rise*; though often out of *order*, you are still *supported* by the *chair*; and you often poke your nose into *measures* which are calculated to destroy the *constitution.*"

At the recent cattle show dinner in Middlesex county, the following toast was drunk:—

"The ploughs*hare*, a better *share* than those of Banks and Turnpikes"

An asthmatic patient, who was rather deficient in orthography, wrote to his physician, stating that "his *coffin* had returned" and desired to know what he should do; to which the latter sent him an answer, recommending him to send it back to the *undertaker*

Sickness near Philadelphia

The report of the Committee for the relief of the necessitous sick, which we published on Tuesday, notices the fact, "that in Penn Township, and in the remote parts of the country, the disease [fever] has not been confined to low and wet grounds nor to the margins of Creeks, Rivers, Milldams, &c. but has prevailed more on the high grounds, usually remarkable for healthiness" Without the latter fact of general healthfulness, it is a truth confirmed by all experience, that the low grounds adjacent to flowing water are incomparably more salubrious, than the elevations above, which attract the exhalations from below. The low lands are thus relieved from the cause of disease, arising from that source, and whose morbid operation is principally transferred to the former, where the damps repose and are dissolved The German population may be said to possess almost a national propensity to establish their domestic accommodations on the margin of water There they remain comparatively healthy, whilst their neighbors above suffer under agues and autumnal diseases.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Sickness in Ohio.—The Columbus Ohio Monitor of the 11th inst. estimates that within the area of 100 miles square, having Columbus for a centre, including the greater part of 17 counties, and parts of several others, with a population of 165,000 persons, on the first and second week of September, more than one half of the whole population were in a greater or less degree SICK; and that at some period during the months of July, Aug. and Sept more than four fifths of the whole population have suffered either severe or slight indisposition!

The most extravagant imagination can hardly furnish a picture of desolation greater than the reality. In some places, particularly on Darby plains, whole families have been lying helpless with sickness. Not one well enough to assist another to wet his feverish lips with water, and the situation of such a family has been some time unknown to their less afflicted neighbor, who was deeply engaged in administering to his own sick family. Numerous are the instances in which the funeral has been attended by hardly a sufficient number to dispose of the dead body; and we have even heard of a case where a corps has remained more than two days, without the knowledge of the death being communicated to any neighbor, as the family of the deceased were unable to communicate it. Frequently a patient could receive no medical aid, so pressed were the physicians

The fever of the preceding years, has perhaps correctly been termed bilious This year it is near typhus. It has proved more fatal in this immediate neighborhood, since the appearance of frost, though the number of new cases are fewer, and the sick-list is much diminished by convalescence. The same local situations as formerly, viz: vicinity of streams and prairies have been the greatest theatre of its ravages; but unlike its former operations, it has not been confined to low marshy grounds but those high grounds which have been before generally free, have felt its destructive force In such places there have been as great a portion of deaths.

A journey through our section presents an unexampled scene of desolation Houses and cabins are converted into hospitals! Our forests are unmoved by the axe of the new resident; and our tillage fields desolated by the ravages of the destroying angel The usual season for sowing seed for next year's harvest is past, and very little seed committed to the clods. This is our prospect of next year's crop; and we already hear much less murmuring of abundant stores of grain, which will not sell. We do not, however, predict what a year or a day may bring forth; but from our present calamity we may freely exclaim *May the Lord cut short his work in righteousness!*

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville in this state is now prepared for the reception of pupils. It is under the superintendance of the Rev. John R. Kerr, formerly of Virginia, and Mr. Mitchell, lately from New York. Twelve pupils have been admitted, and in the short space of a few months the first rudiments of education have been imparted to them, they can already spell, read and write with facility and ease. The fact is hardly credible, but it is true, that the minds of the Deaf and Dumb can be unfolded and cultivated as certainly and we believe as rapidly as those of other children enjoying all the faculties of nature. *Kentucky Reporter*

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called 'FRAZIER'S FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected and in good order, one two story frame house, grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone tenant house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270 of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
SheetCopperBottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes; Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water St.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

JOSEPH HARVEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this place and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of

Church and Chamber
ORGAN BUILDING,
AND
PIANO FORTE
Making,

In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets

Being experienced in his business, he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.

Organs and Pianos repaired.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call at the sign of the

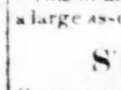
Columbian Inn.
Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Steam Mill, Foundry, &c.

THE "EAGLE STEAM MILL" and Foundry, lately owned and occupied by Anthony Beelen, are offered

For Sale or Rent,



Together with a number of small Frame

Dwelling Houses,

in the vicinity.

Attached to the Mill, are several Machines for making Nails (one of them of a superior construction,) together with the proper apparatus for grinding Sad Irons, and finishing Wagon boxes, which if rented, may be had separate from the Mill.

The Foundry is very large and convenient, and the purchaser or renter can be supplied with a valuable collection of patterns, as well as every thing necessary for carrying on the business.

☞ Application to be made at the office of the Bank of the United States.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 10, 1823.—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron

MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—1y

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7